

### HISTORIC STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT REPORT

SNEE FARM (MAIN HOUSE)

CHARLES PINKNEY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE Mount Pleasent, South Carolina

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SOUTHEAST REGION





# SNEE FARM (Main House) (HISTORIC STRUCTURE NO. 1)

### PREPARED FOR:

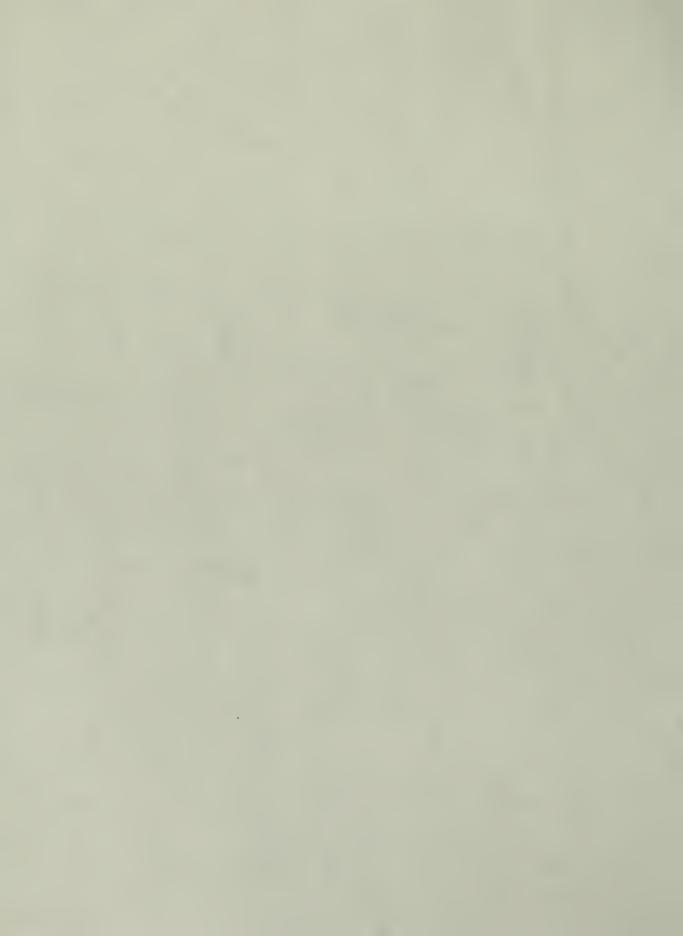
# CHARLES PINCKNEY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE Mount Pleasant, South Carolina

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SOUTHEAST REGION

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### PROJECT STATEMENT

A Historic Structure Assessment Report (HSAR) introduced as part of the comprehensive Inventory and Condition Assessment Program (ICAP) at the park level is to assist the maintenance manager in planning, organizing, and directing annual maintenance operations. The ICAP contains major parts of the HSAR and is a systematized methodology to inventory, evaluate, and assess the condition of or inspect and evaluate its features and provide recommendations for treatment and maintenance. ICAP is a computer program to manage the substantial volume of information developed under the program.

ICAP is based on a comprehensive field inspection and evaluation conducted by the park, system support office, or Denver Service Center staff and/or private architectural/engineering contractors. The inspection team prepares a report assessing and evaluating the findings of the inspection and recommending, where necessary, appropriate repair treatments. For prehistoric and historic buildings these recommendations are consistent with the Standards for Managing Historic and Prehistoric Structures (including ruins) in the Cultural Resource Management Guideline (NPS-28) and The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

### ICAP can be used for:

- Recording assets and feature inventories (identifying and recording what you intend to maintain or track).
- Identifying and reporting physical conditions.
- Identifying needed work tasks based on ICAP.
- Referencing work task procedures.
- Referencing asset information.
- Accessing the location of asset documents.
- Long-range planning.
- Planning major projects.

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A comprehensive building report consists of the following:

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- 1. General Data Background, size, and geographic location.
- 2. Historical Data For historic and prehistoric buildings, the historic significance of each feature is identified. An important List of Classified Structures and Cultural Resource Management Bibliography information is also furnished.
- 3. Inventory Data Descriptions of each element and feature of the historic building.
- 4. Condition Assessment Data Deficiencies identified through the inspection and evaluation process with corrective work recommendations.
- 5. Cost Data Estimated costs (Class C) for all recommended work broken down into material and labor.
- 6. Graphic Data A site sketch, simple plan drawings, and photographs of representative views indicating existing conditions are also provided.





### **DEFINITIONS**

### BUILDING'S CONDITION

Excellent - A building is in excellent condition if any of the following conditions are present. Both interior and exterior features of the building are in like-new (or better) condition. The building utility systems are without obvious or known defects (this level does not apply to historic or prehistoric buildings).

Good - A building is in good condition if the following conditions are present. The significant features are intact, structurally sound, and performing their intended purpose; there are few or no cosmetic imperfections; the significant features need no repair; and only routine and/or cyclic maintenance is required. Examples are touch-up painting or other minor items needing maintenance.

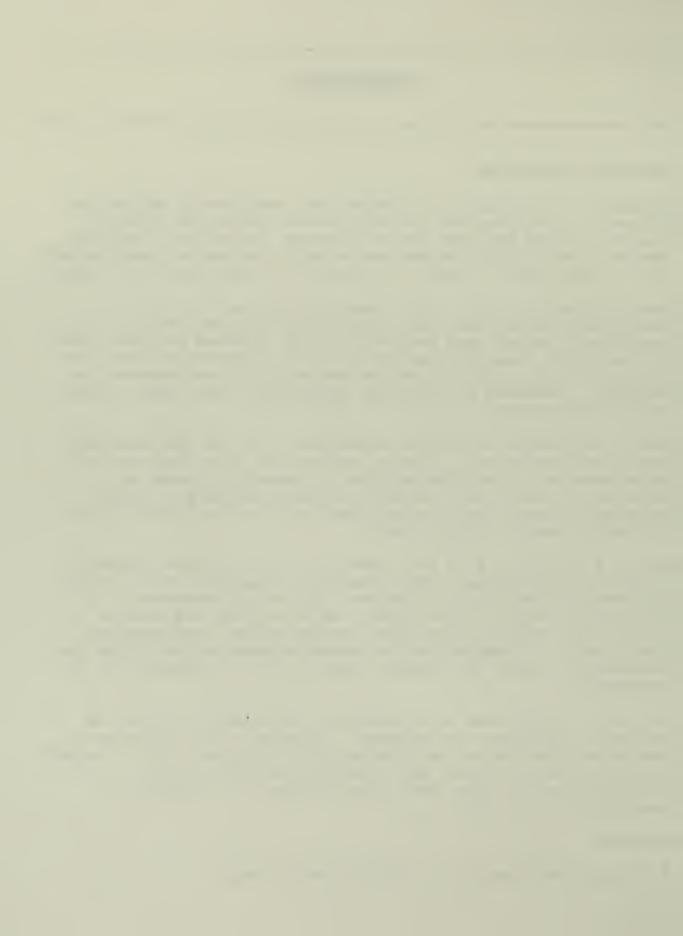
Fair - A building is in fair condition if any of the following conditions are present. There are signs of wear, failure, or deterioration, though the building is generally sound; or if failures of significant features of the building are evident. Examples are worn floor or wall coverings and building utility systems in need of minor repair.

Poor - A building is in poor condition if any of the following conditions are present. The significant features are no longer performing; show signs of imminent failure or breakdown; structural integrity is marginal; major repairs are needed; or fire, life, health and/or safety standards for occupancy are questionable. Examples include exterior envelop that allow the elements to attack the interior and/or utility systems that are inadequate.

Obsolete - A building is in obsolete condition if any of the following conditions are present. Building is not historic or prehistoric and is not architecturally significant; it is beyond economic rehabilitation; and major health and/or safety violations exist (this level does not apply to historic or prehistoric buildings).

### PRIORITY

A critical deficiency of a feature exists where:



- There is advanced deterioration that resulted in the failure of the feature or will result in failure if not corrected within 1 year, or
- There is accelerated deterioration of adjacent or related building materials as a result of the feature's deficiency.
- There is a threat to the health and/or safety of the user.
- There is a failure to meet a legislative requirement.

### A serious deficiency of a feature exists where:

- There is deterioration that, if not corrected within 2-5 years, will result in failure, or
- A threat to the health and/or safety of the user may occur within 2-5 years if the deterioration is not corrected, or
- There is deterioration of adjacent or related materials and/or systems as a result of the feature's deficiency.

### A minor deficiency of a feature exists where:

- Standard preventive maintenance practices and conservation methods have not been followed, or
- There is a reduced life expectancy of effect or related materials and/or systems, or
- There is a condition with long-term impact beyond 5 years.

### WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

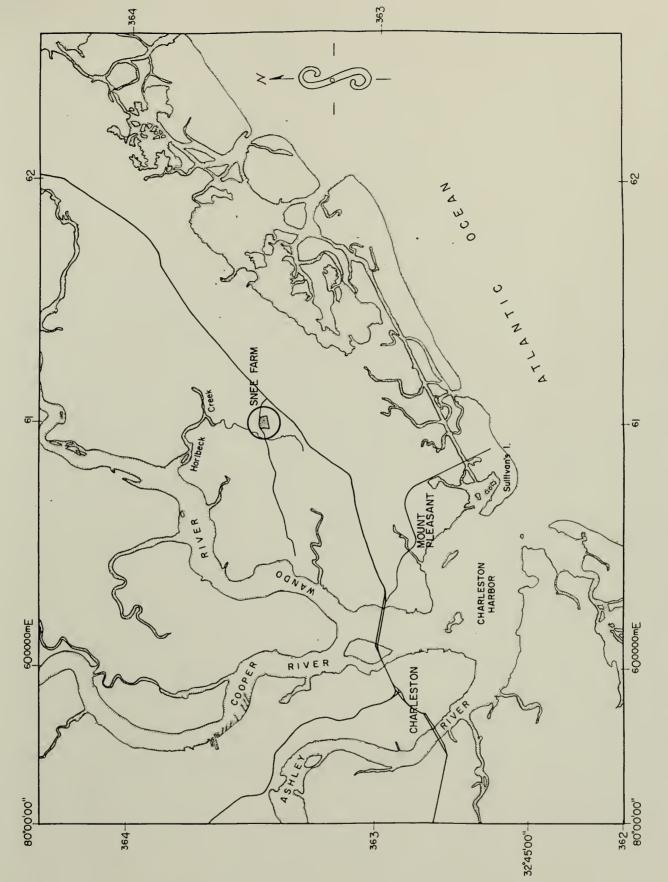
Within the inventory and evaluation section of a comprehensive report, each feature in a fair or poor condition will receive a work recommendation in the back of the report.

### COST ESTIMATES

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The cost figures included in the work recommendations are estimates to be used for the planning of future work. They can be based on the inspector's own records. The cost estimate in this report is a "Class C" cost estimate.





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### LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADA= Americans with Disabilities Act

ANSI= American National Standard Institute

bedrm or BR= bedroom

bldg= building

BU= building

bsmnt or bmt= basement

btwn= between

clg= ceiling

cond= condition

o.c.= on center

dbl= double

dine or DR= dining room

Doc= document

E= east

EA or ea= each

elev= elevation

exist= existing

fdn= foundation

feat= feature

ftg= footing

fl or flr= floor

galv= galvanized

gyp bd= gypsum board

H or hist= historic

insp= inspection

kit= kitchen

lf = linear feet

LOC= location

LR= living room

meas= measure

mtl= metal

MAT or mat= material

N= not historic or none

N/A= not applicable

NFPA 101= Life Safety Code, National Fire Protection Association

o.c.= on center

opg= opening

orig= original

QTY= quantity

reqd= required

RESP= responsible

rm= room



ST= street

1

1

1

SF=square feet

SY= square yard

sgl= single

sht mtl= sheet metal

sm= small

stl= steel

T= treat as historic

T&G= tongue and grove

typ= typical

UBC= Uniform Building Code

U= Unknown or undetermined

UM= unit measure

UNIT= unit

wd= wood board

wdo= window

Zip= zip code

1st= first

2nd= second

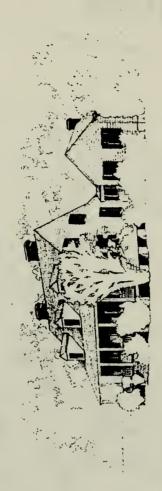
3rd= third



# DRAWINGS



# SNEE FARM



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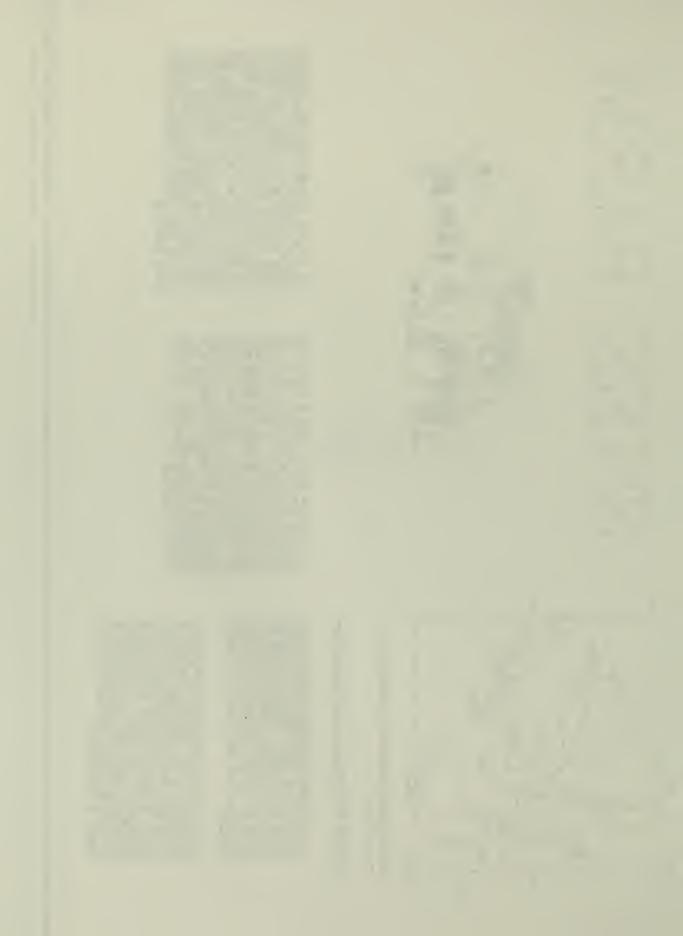
LOCATION MAP 100000 miles fraging

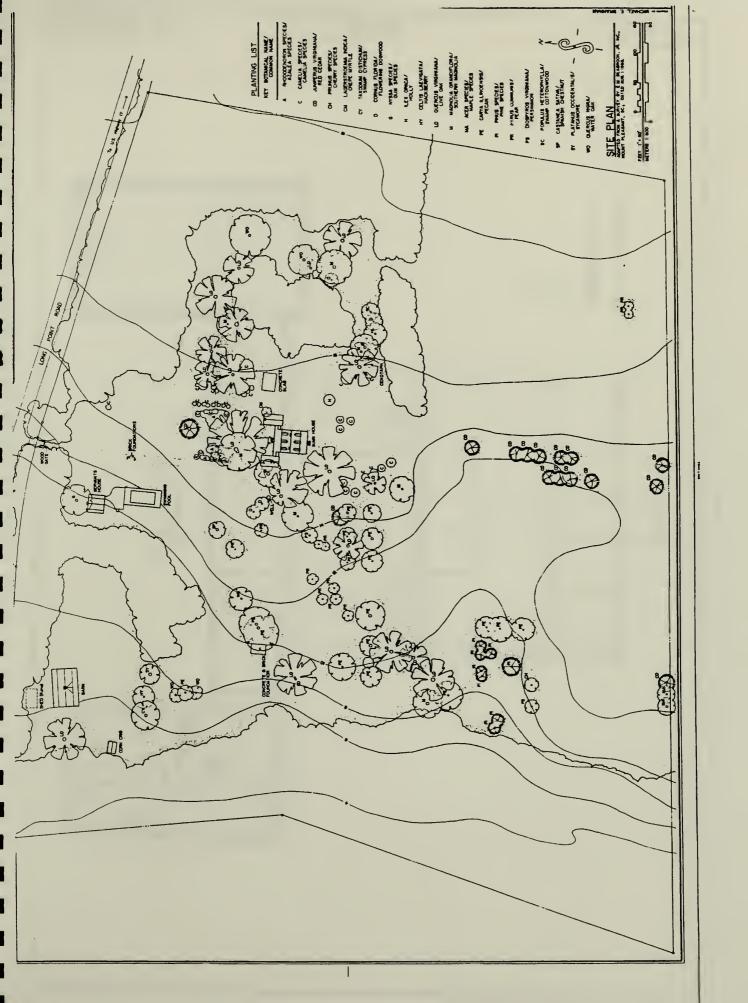
THE CHARLES PINCKNEY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, KNOWN TRADITIONALLY AS "SNEE FRAM" IS THE LONE SURFWING COUNTRY SEAT OF CHARLES PINCKNEY III, THE AMERICAN PATHEOT AND STATESMAN PINCKNEY IIIHERITED THE PLANTATION IN ITSE FROM HIS FATHER, WHO ACCUMED THE THEN EXTENSIVE ACREAGE IN 1734, THE PINCKNEY FAMLY SERVED WITH MILITARY AND POLITICAL DISTINCTION WERE LEADERS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK, THE SITE IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF CHARLES PINCKNEY. KNOWN AS "CONSTITUTION CHARLES," PINCKNEY AT THE AGE OF 29 SERVED AS ONE OF THE YOUNGEST DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHA (1784-1789). HE WAS AUTHOR OF THE "PINCKNEY DRAUGHT", FROM WHICH AN STIMATED SI PROVISIONS WERE ADOPTED AS ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION. HIS DISTRAUSHED PUBLIC CAREER INCLUDED SERVICE AS A UNITED STATES SELATOR AND REPRESENTATIVE, MINISTER TO FRANCE DY APPOINTMENT OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, REPRESENTATIVE TO THE SC. GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AND FOUR TERMS AS THE COVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

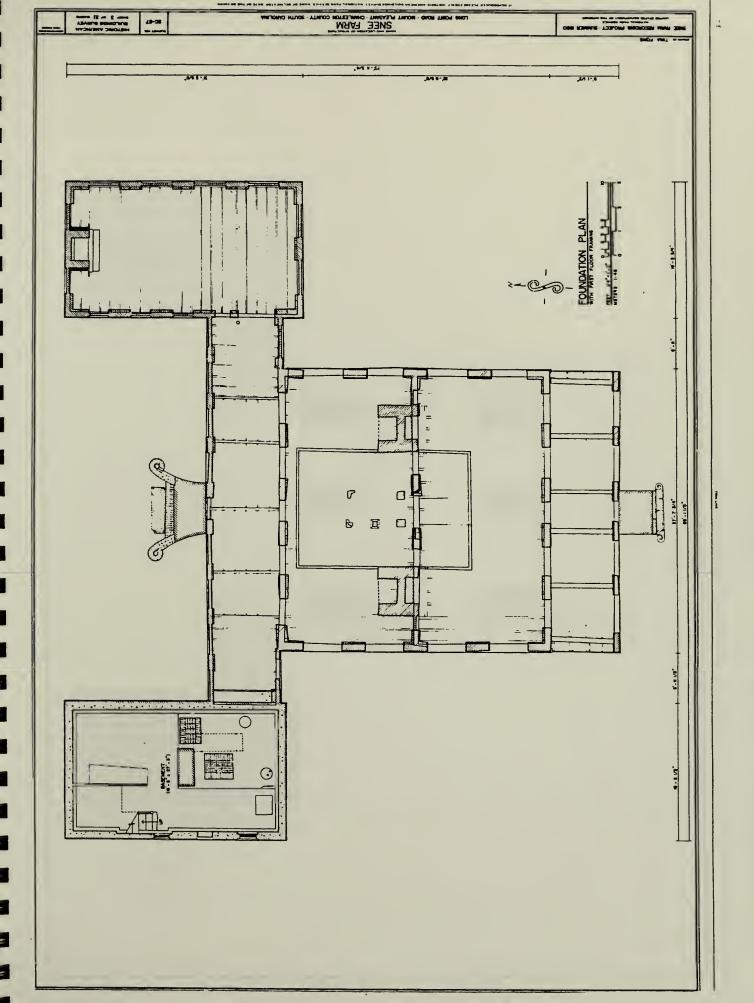
THE PLANTATION DWELLING HOUSE IS A WOOD FRAME VERNACULAR COTTAGE-STYLE STRUCTURE THAT BA RAPE SURVINGE OF A FORM THAT WAS FAMILIAR TO THE 18TH AND ISTH AND STATUS SOUTH CARCINIA RURAL LANGSCAPE BUT HAS LARGELY DISAPPEARED IN THIS CENTURY. THE STORY-AND-ALALF GABLE ROOFED HOUSE WITH DORMAR'S RESTS UPON BRICK PIERS. ON THE INTERIOR THE FRINGPAL RALL. WITH STARS RISING FROM THE NORTH OR BACK END OF THE HALL. IN 1956 THE THOW WINDS WERE ADDED. THE HOUSE IS SUILT OF NATIVE PINE AND CYPRESS AND THE INTERIOR ORNAMENTATION IS A VERNACULAR INTERPRETATION OF FEDERAL STYLE CANNING. LIKELY SAME FRAMS MOST DISTINGUISHED QUEST, PRESIDENT GEORGE. WASHWOTON HAD BREAKFAST THERE IN MAY ITSI WHILE EN ROUTE TO THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

THE SKEE FARM RECORDING PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE SUMMER OF 1950 BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY/HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY/HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGLINE SERVICE RECORD (HABS/HAER) OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ROBERT J. KAPSCH, CHIEF, IN COOPERATION WITH THE FRIENDS OF HISTORIC SHEE FARM AND THE FORT SUMTER NATIONAL HISTORIC SHEE FARM AND THE FORT SUMTER NATIONAL HISTORICS, WHIS OF THE WAS PAUL. D. DOLINSKY, HABS PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT WAS PAUL. D. DOLINSKY, HABS PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT MICHAEL TECHNICIANS THAN LEGOWIE, MARYLAND, ARCHITECTHURAL TECHNICIANS THAN LECHNICIANS THAN LECHNICIANS THAN LECHNICIANS THAN LECHNICIANS THAN LECHNICIANS THE CHUN-VERSITY), MALLONEE RHEMAS (TEXAS TECH UNIVERSIDAD DE SUENDS ARRES, ARGENTINA), AND PROJECT HISTORIAN MARSHA OATES ELLIS.

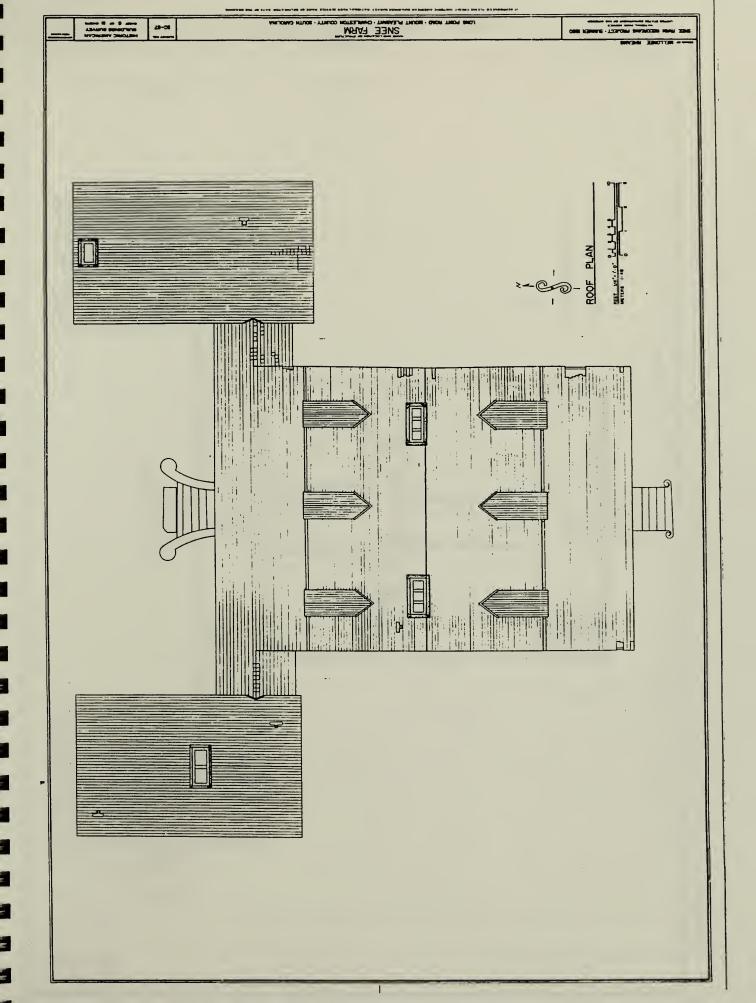




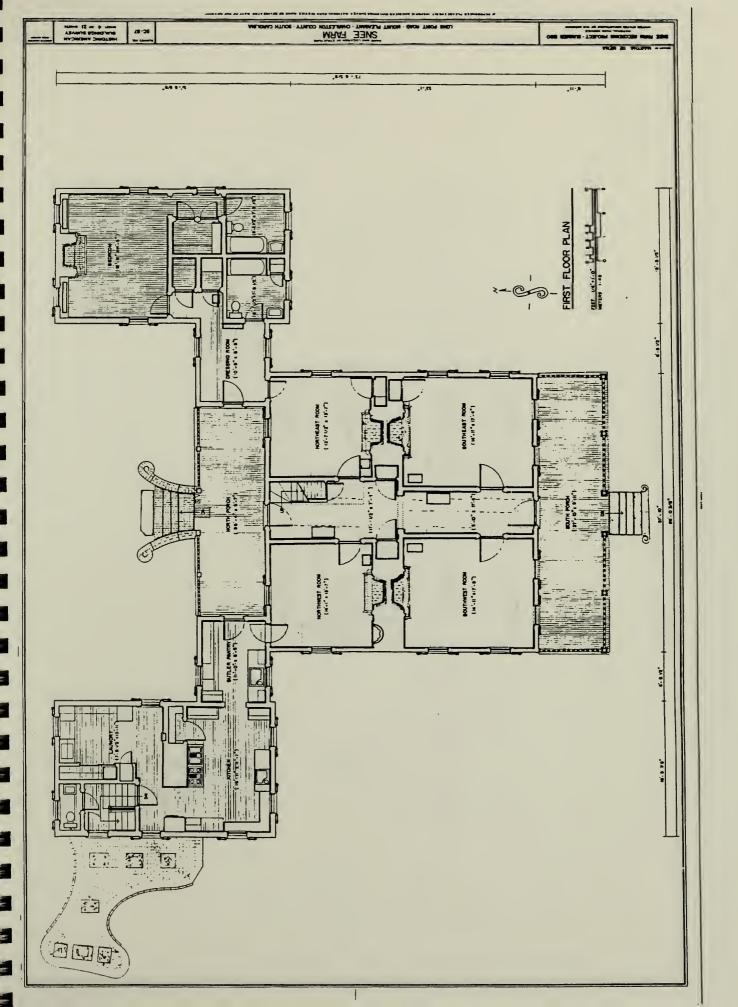




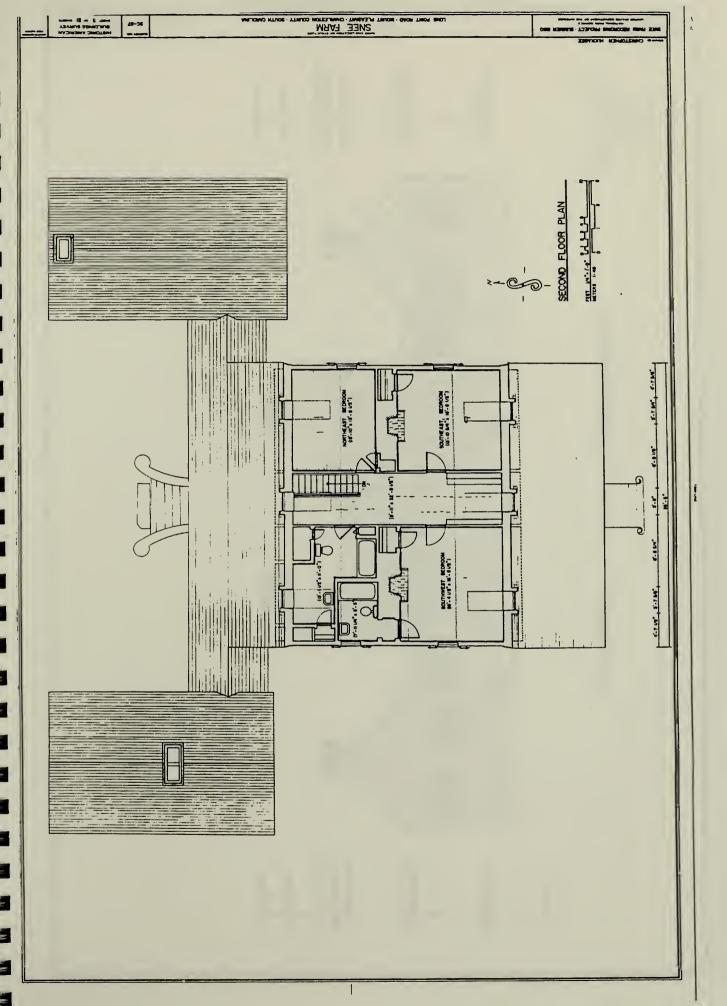




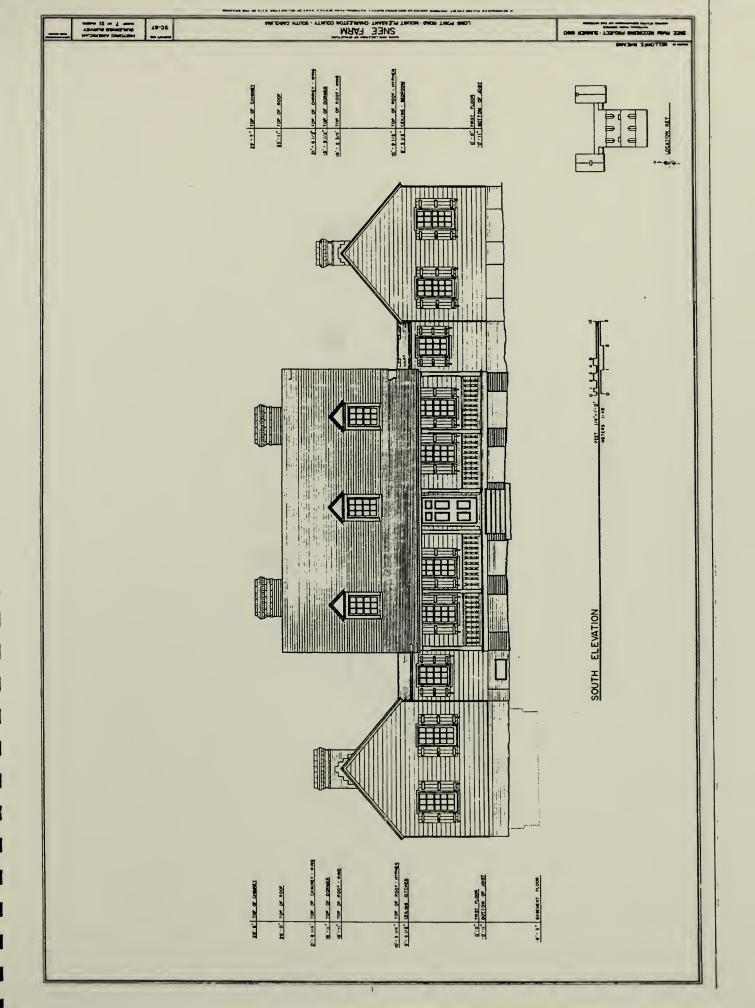




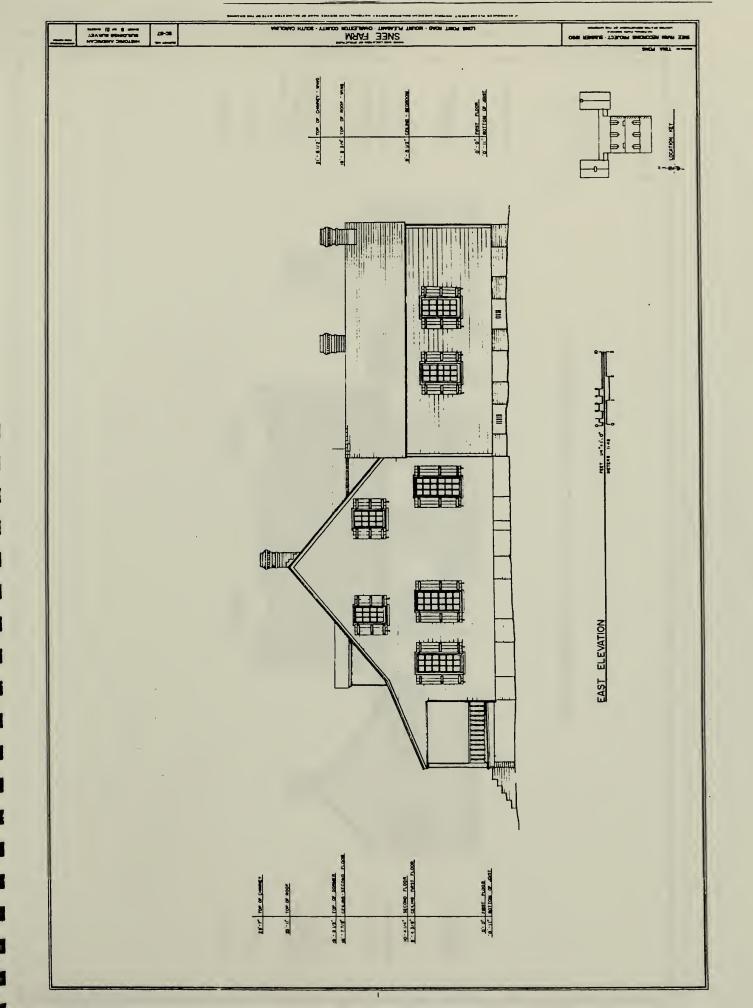




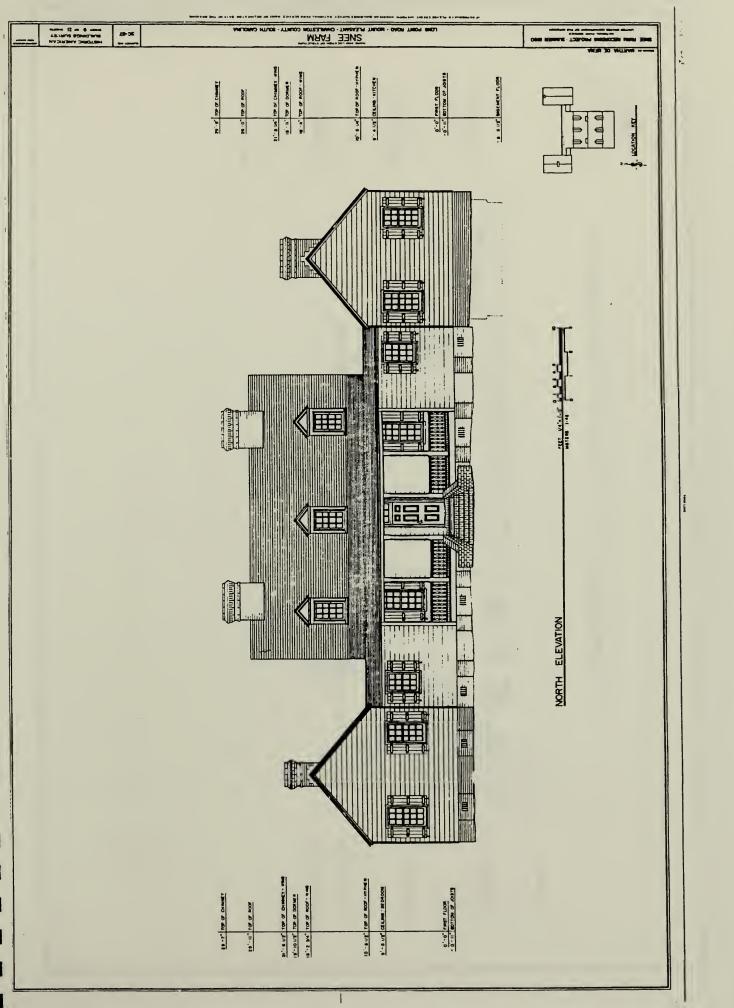




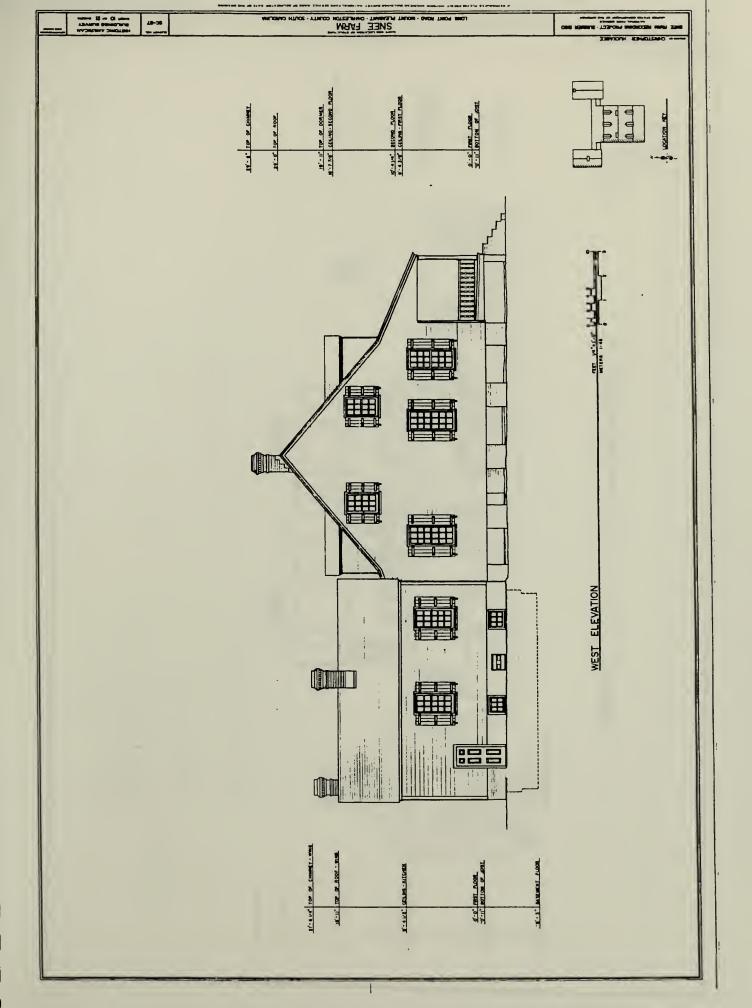




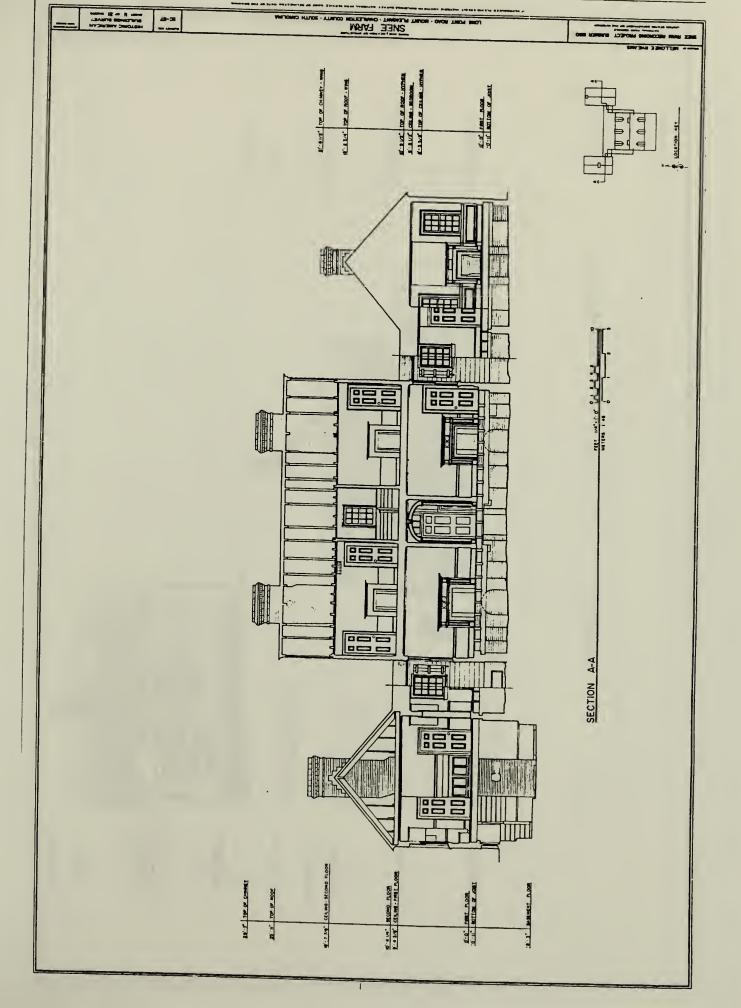




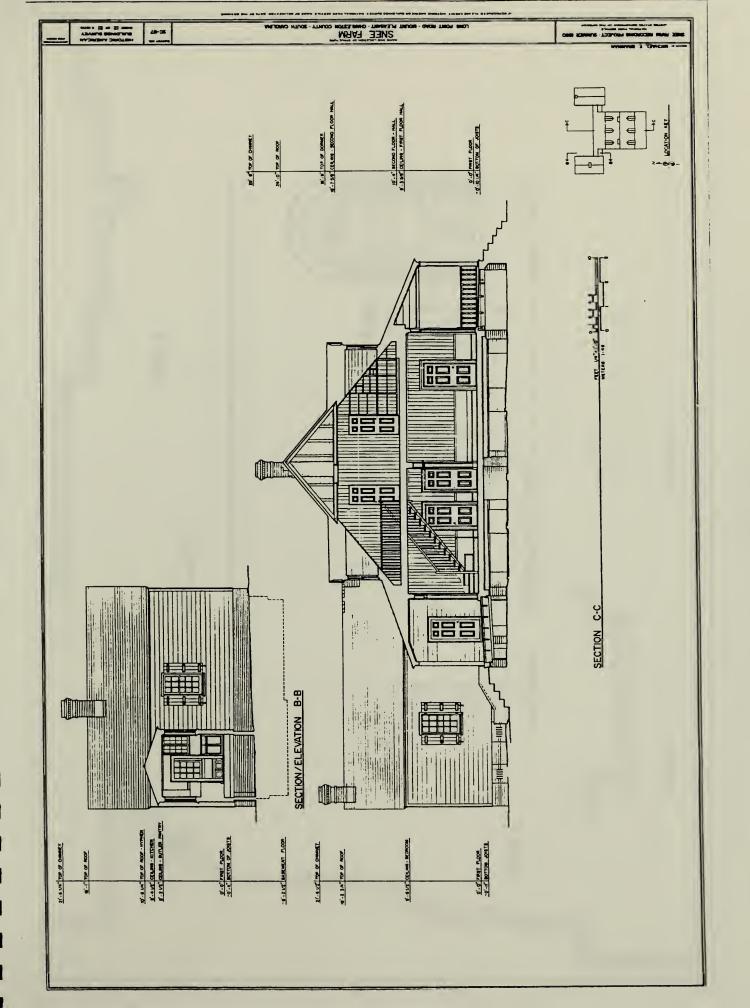


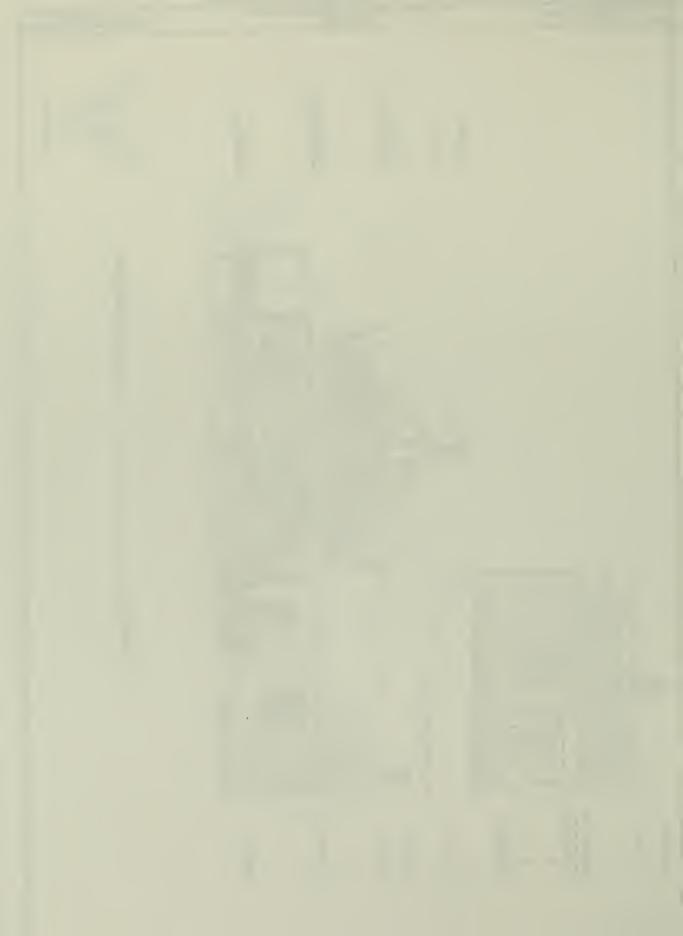


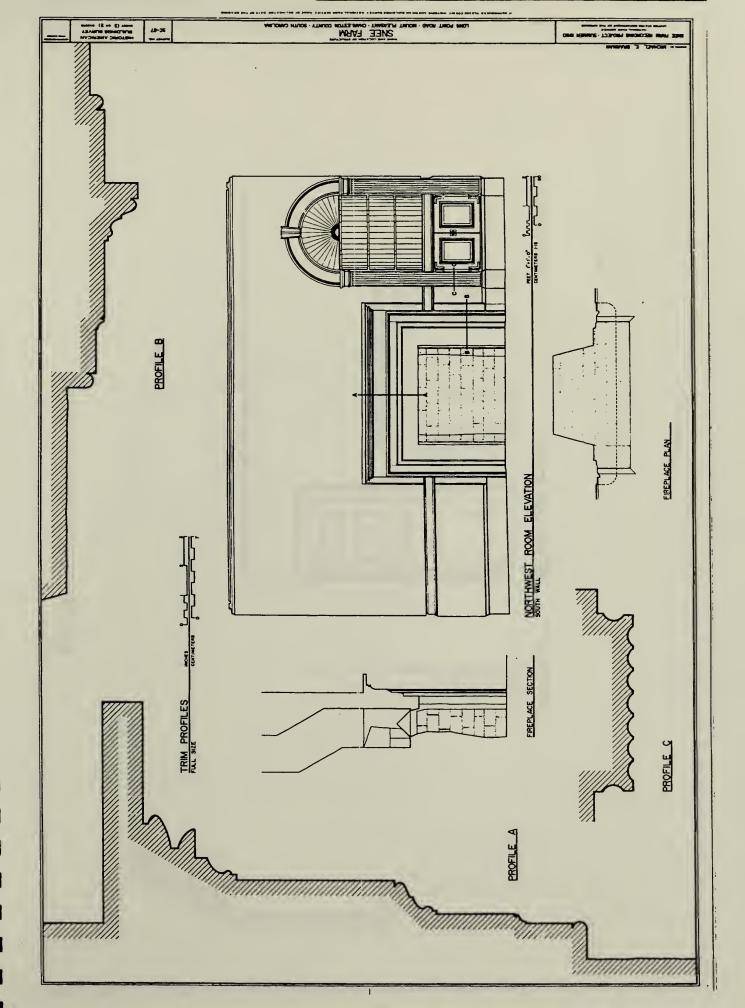




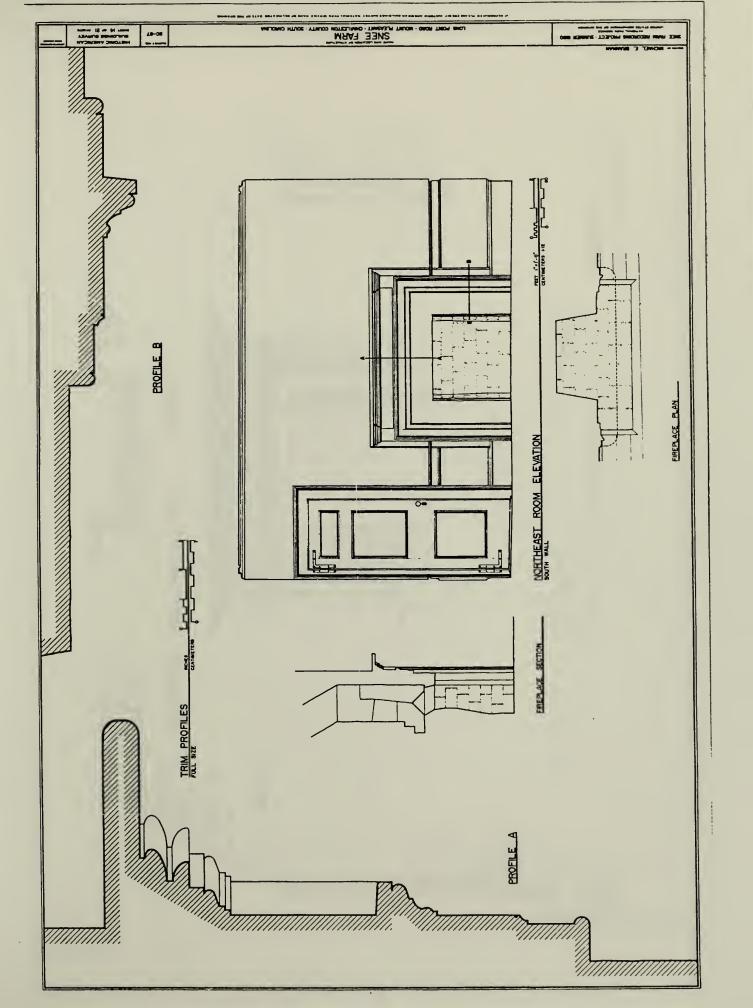




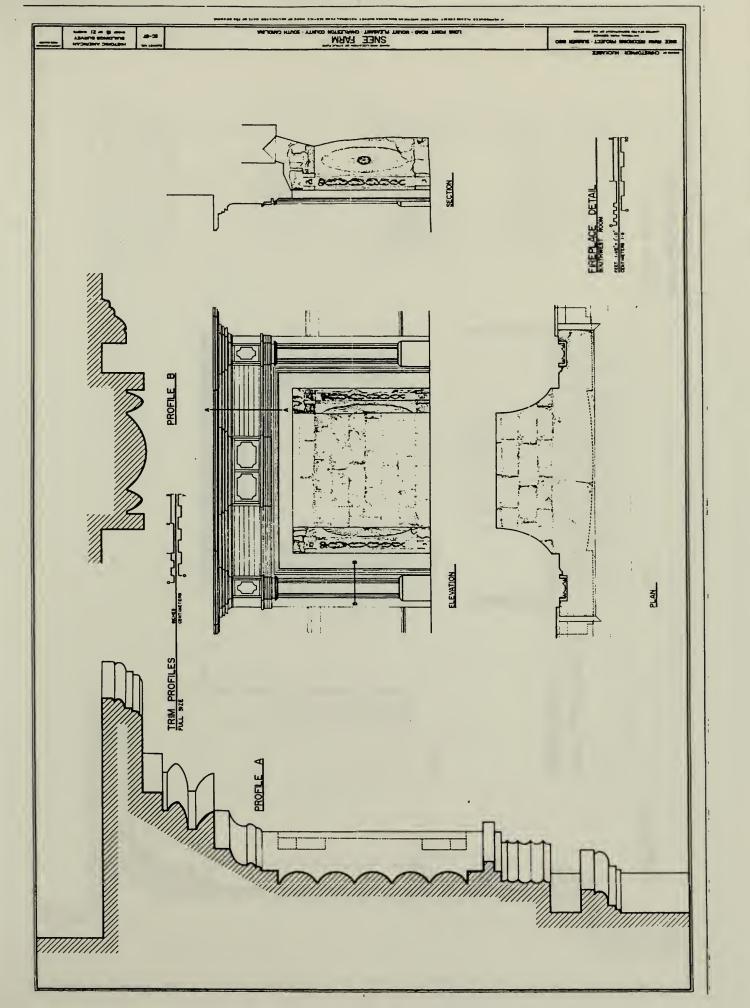




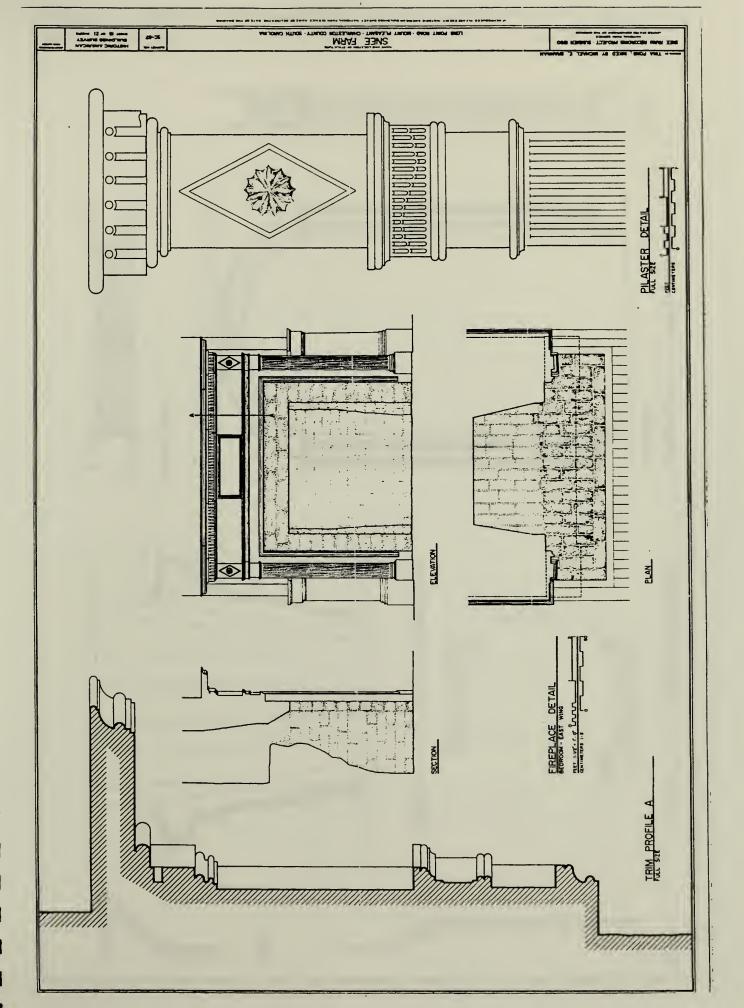






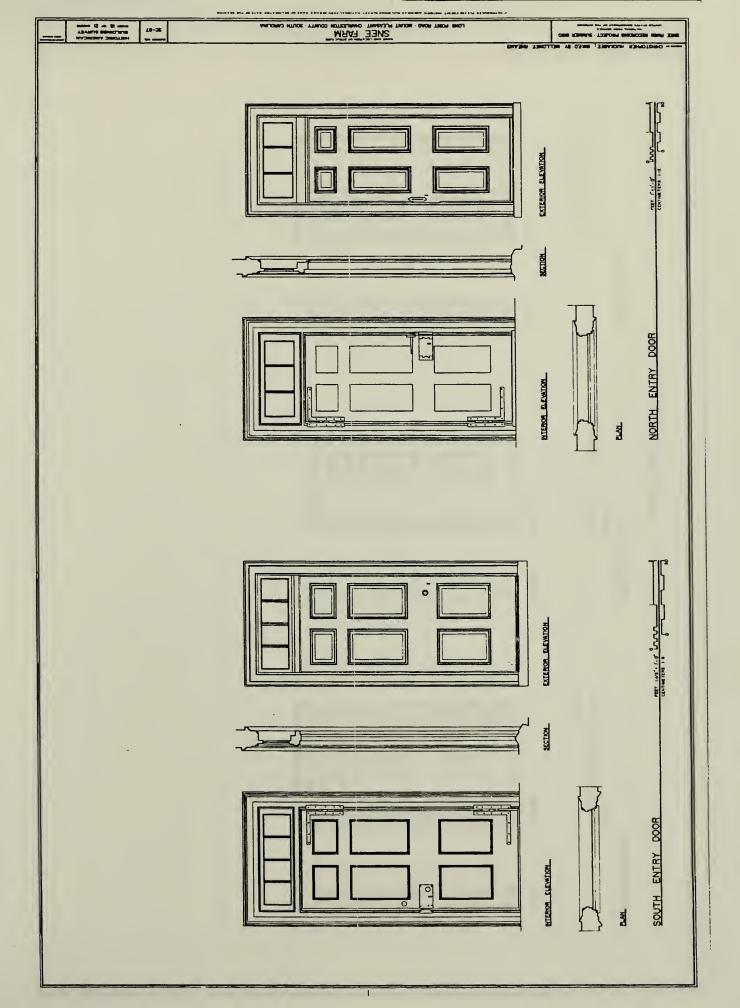




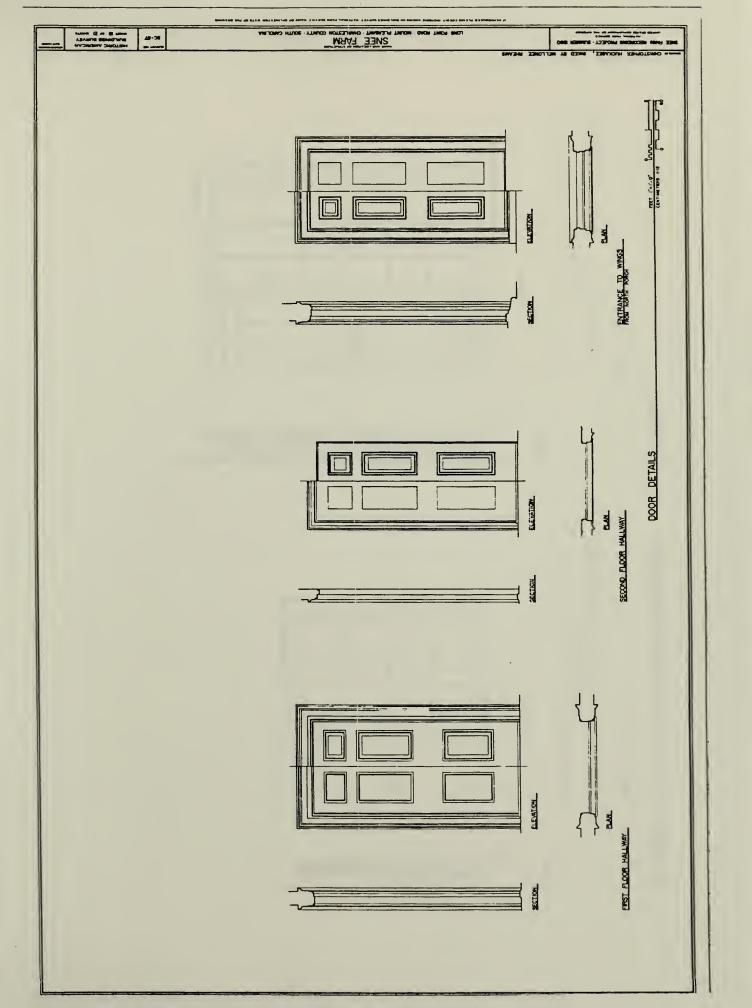




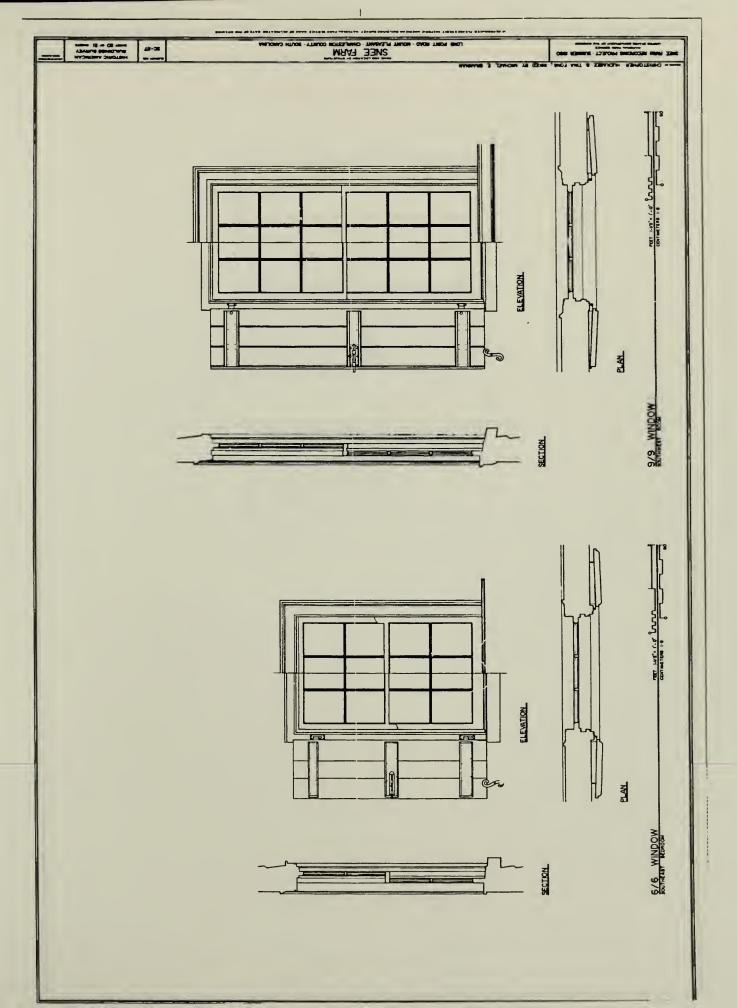




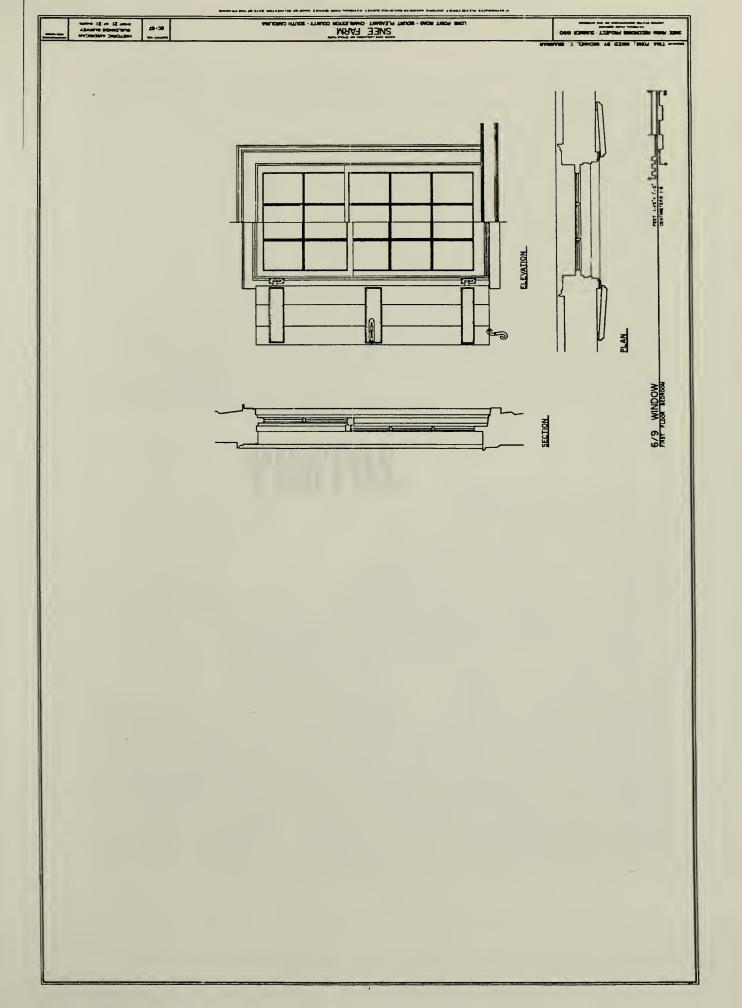








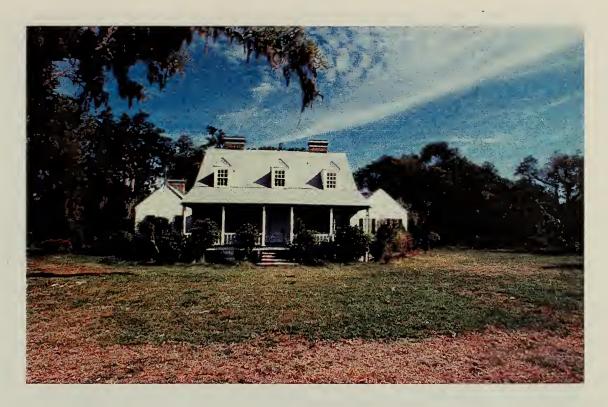






## **PHOTOS**



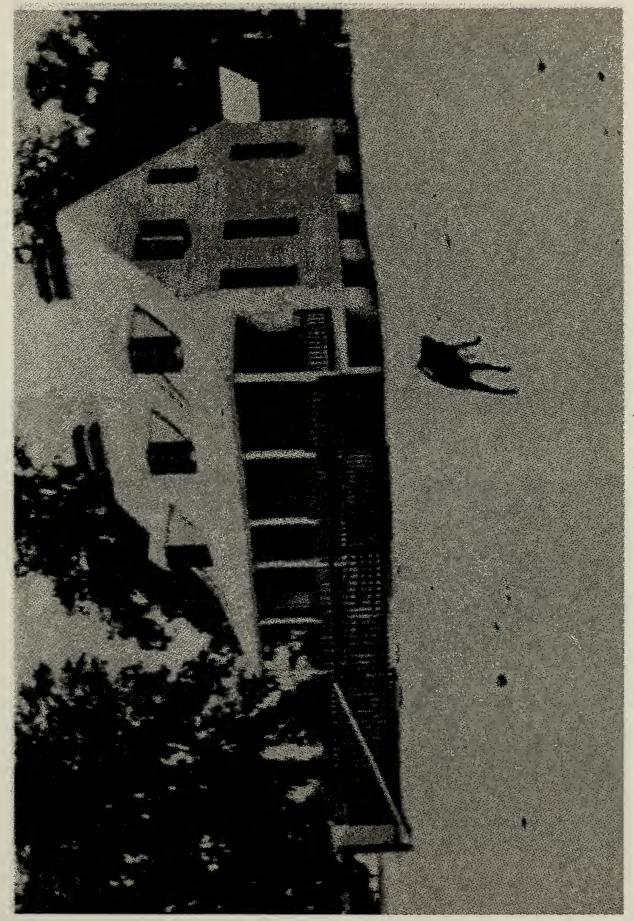


South elevation.



Northeast elevation: note the east and west wings.





Southeast view of the main building before the addition of the east and west wings





Southeast elevation.



Northwest view with east and west wings.





Southwest elevation: note the west wing of the main house.



West elevation.





North porch with brick steps and stone treads. The steps at the base extending in a scroll to either side, lead to the porch. Posts are square and handrails and balustrades are removed to repair.



Photo identifies the north porch area view toward the east.



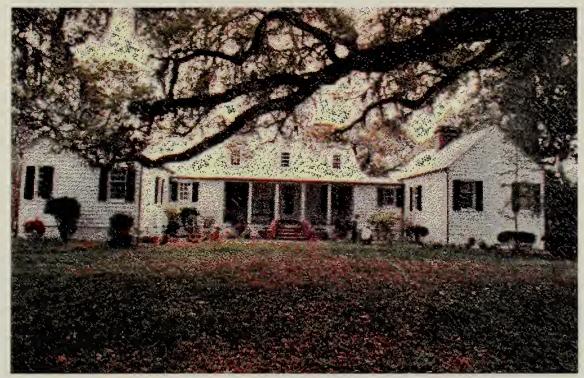


Photo indicates the fireplace foundation in the crawl space and the batt insulation inserted between the joists of the first floor in the main building.

In this photo, note the connection of the floor joists with the girder in the main building. The connection of the floor structural members, as shown in the photo, are mortise and tenon with a wood peg.







North elevation: note east and west wings on the main building.



East elevation.





Brick chimney in the west wing roof. The main house has two interior chimneys. They are rectangular-shaped with corbelled tops and an ornamental row of bricks laid in a saw-tooth pattern the same as the above picture.

Detail of the double-hung window with board and batten wood shutters in the main building. Most of the first floor window sashes are original judging from the style of the muntin profile and from their construction. The profile is a style found from the beginning of the 19th century until about 1840 (see Chief, Preservation Assistance Report dated April 14, 1992).





Photo shows the southeast corner of the east wing; note the downspout drains right in the ground adjacent to the brick wall foundation andcauses damage.

Photo shows the detail of the connection of the main house to the west wing. Note pitch of the roofs and the size of the downspout, which is typical for the main building and the wings.







Southeast elevation of the porch. Note the size of the copper gutter and downspout. It appears the size of downspouts are not enough to drain all of the water from the roof. Downspout drains adjacent to the brick pier and causes damage.

Photo shows the south porch area. Note the floor, ceiling, chamfered posts, handrailing, and balustrade with turned balusters. The wooden floor and it's structure rests on the brick piers.







Lower level corridor and the stair in the main building. Note the open well cypress wood stair with plain rounded hand rail, plain square balusters (two per step); a single carved piece with chamfered edge and a round cap newel, and scroll-cut pieces along the sting. All of the woodwork in the corridor and stairs are cypress.

Photo shows the second floor corridor toward the stairs, corridor, and stair railing. The rail in the corridor is not original and was added with wire nails prior to the removal of the hallway paint as evidenced by the paint found below a removed piece of trim fastened with wire nail (see Chief, Preservation Assistance Report dated April 14,1990). Presumably, this rail was added in 1936.





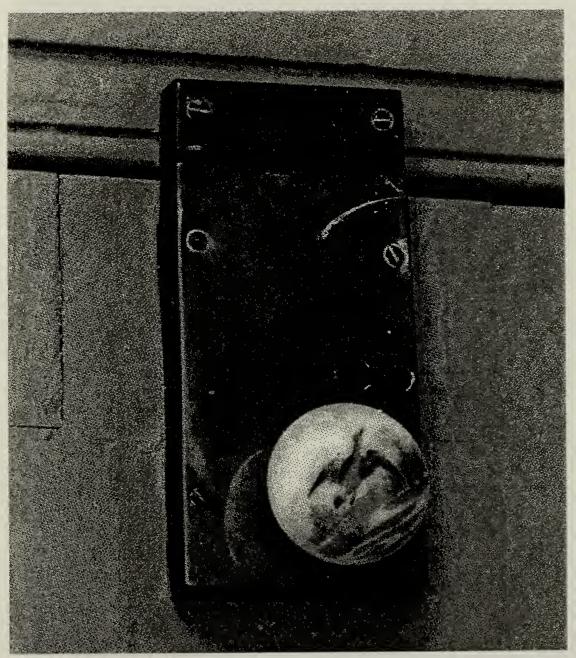
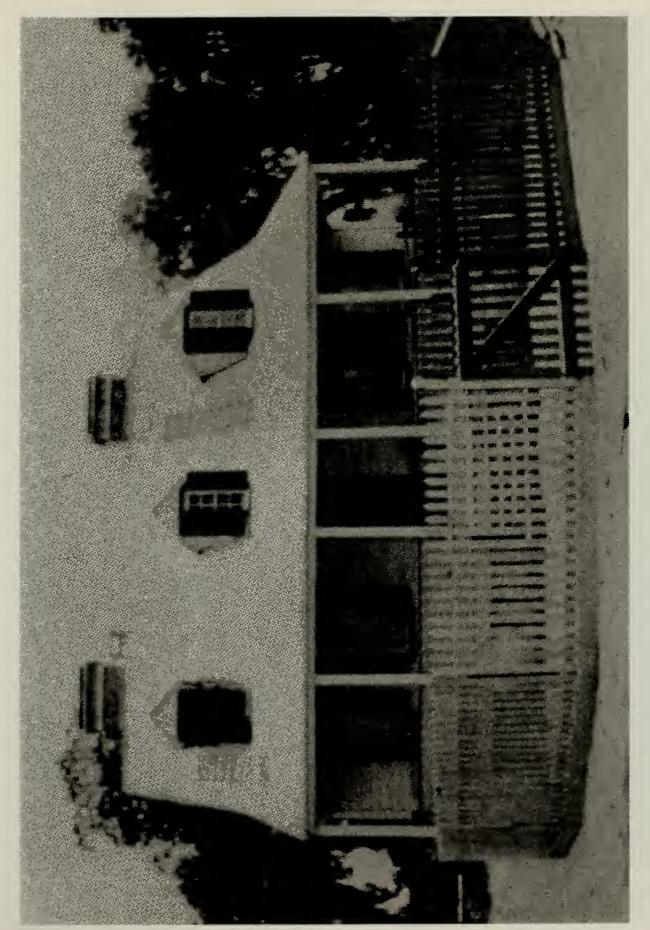


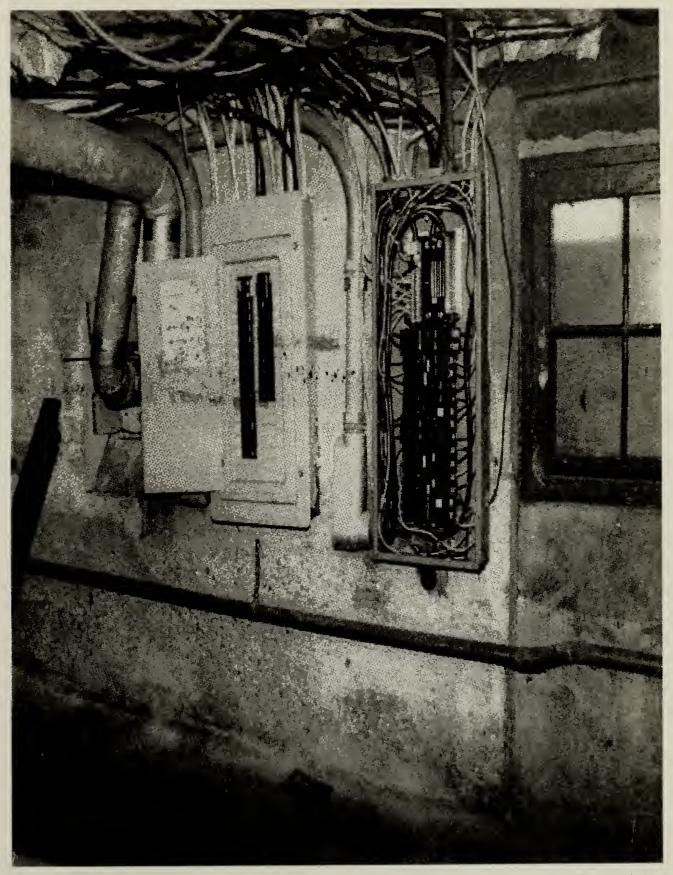
Photo shows the lock set and ceramic knob of the door in the southeast room of the main building. It appears that this lock set and ceramic knob are original.





View of the main building before addition of the wings in the east and west.





West wall of the basement under the west wing. Note the electric panels and the original window. Windows in this wall have been removed and their openings filled with brick.





Detail of the decorative molding on the ceiling in the southeast room in the main building.



Photo shows the original metal swivel hinge on the room's entrance doors in the main building.





Photo shows that the interior part of the west wing was used for a kitchen. Note the upper and lower cabinets.



Photo shows part of the interior view of the west wing used for a kitchen. This photo was taken during remodeling of the kitchen in 1995.





Interior view of the west wing used for kitchen before 1995 remodeling (HABS drawing dated June 1990).





These photos show the interior part of the room on the second floor. It is not evident whether the dormer's board, trim, fire place mantel, wainscout, baseboard, door, and windows were painted or varnished.







First floor corridor in the main building (view toward the north entrance). Note the cypress wood board on the wall. The track lights were installed some time in 1995 and replaced with chandeliers.

First floor corridor in the main building. Note the decorative cypress wood arch with fluted pilasters and old chandeliers. This HABS photo was dated "June 1990."







Wood boards and trim in the area around the dormer window are varnished. It is not evident Photo shows the second floor bathroom and corridor dormer before the 1995 remodeling. if varnish is the original finish or not.





Photo shows hand-carved wood mantel, fireplace, and fire box in the southeast room of the main building. Note the marble trim around the fire box and the decorative cast iron on each side of the fire box. The most elaborate mantel that appears in the house are in the southeast and southwest room. These mantels flanked by pilasters in the same

pattern as the hall archway, and has paneled end block and center tablet frieze, along a frieze with oversized reeding.

Photo shows the detail of the fire box. Note: the marble trim, decorative cast iron, and part of the hand-carved wood mantel on the side of the fire box.







View toward the west of the basement under the west wing. Note basement windows are covered with bricks and the girder supported with a temporary 4"x4" wood post and a jack. Basement openings should be opened to promote air circulation, reduce moisture, and bring some light into the base-



View toward the east wall of the basement under the west wing. Note the surface damage on the concrete wall caused by moisture.





View of the basement toward the north. Note the basement stair on the left of the picture and the unaligned post under the girder adjacent to the brick

chimney and ladder.

Photo shows the stair leading to the basement in the west wing.





Interior view of the east wing room during the remodeling in April 1995.



Interior view of the southeat room in the main building. Note the wainscout, door and window trim with valances, and ceiling molding.





West wing room; Note the access on the left side of picture to the new handicap toilet. The toilet wall is a new sheetrock wall and the ceiling and wall on the right side of the picture are plaster.



Photo shows new handicap toilet in the east wing.





Southwest room door's trim, wainscout, and baseboard in the main building are painted. Due to lack of a paint analysis, it is not clear if the door trim and wainscout were originally painted or varnished.

Photo shows the door's wood trim, wainscout, and baseboard in the southeast room in the main building. Due to lack of a paint analysis, it is not evident if this color is the original color of the door, wainscout and door trim.







The brick chimney wall with plaster and T. & G. wood board on the north part of the opening. Note the ghost silhouette of the partition wall between two closets on the brick wall and the sign of the shelves on the wood wall.

Photo shows the east wall of the gun shelves cabinet.

Note the ghost silhouette of the shelves on the gray side of the wood board and the T. & G. wood board wall in the case opening.







Photo shows the north and east walls of the southeast room in the main building. Note the fireplace and the case opening to the right side of the fireplace.



Photo shows the detail of the fireplace and the case opening in the southeast room. At one time, there was a gun cabinet in the southeast room. Note the line and different color on the wood boards on the east wall inside the opening.





Photos show the original doors that belong to the southeast and southwest rooms on the first floor in the main building. Note the entrance door is painted on one side and the other side is varnished.







Photo shows the fireplace and brick fire box in the east wing room. Note the decorative antique wood mantel on the fireplace. This wood mantel was salvaged from somewhere else (see HABS history).

Detail of the decorative wood mantel on the fireplace in the east wing room.







Photos show the decorative elliptical cypress wood archway with symetrically molded fluted pilaster on the first floor corridor in the main building. The underside of the arch reeded and it is toped with a key stone. Note both chandeliers have been replaced with track lights. It would be more authentic to remove the track lights and install the chandeliers in their original place.







Photo shows the interior part of the main building attic. Note the original wood sheathing and the connection of the rafters. Rafters in the ridge are connected to each other by tenant and mortise with wood peg.







These photos show the damage and broken fiber cement shingles on the left side of the middle dormer in the south that has been covered with sheet metal. Sheet metal has not been installed properly and that has caused rainwater to penetrate the roof and eventually the ceiling of the first floor.







Damaged wood siding on the dormer walls in the south part of the main building.

Some of the existing copper flashing on the dormer sills are not installed in a proper way. This has caused the rainwater to penetrate under the metal flashing through the roof and finally through the ceiling above the north entrance door. See detail C in the appendix.







Photo shows damage (in the corner where the wall meets the ceiling) caused by penetration of rainwater from the corner of the middle dormer in the south into the roof and eventually to the ceiling.

Photo shows the damaged wall in the classroom lobby under the window. This was caused by the penetration of rainwater from gutter overflow on the window sill and eventually in the wall.







Mildew damage on the paint surface of the south porch ceiling, similar to this is on the surface of the gable in the east and west part of the main building.







Photos show basement joists in the south part temporarily supported with an unaligned post and a metal jack close to the brick chimney







These photos show the termite damage in the joists and girders in the basement ceiling in the west wing in the north part of the brick chimney. These damaged joists and girders need to be replaced with new.



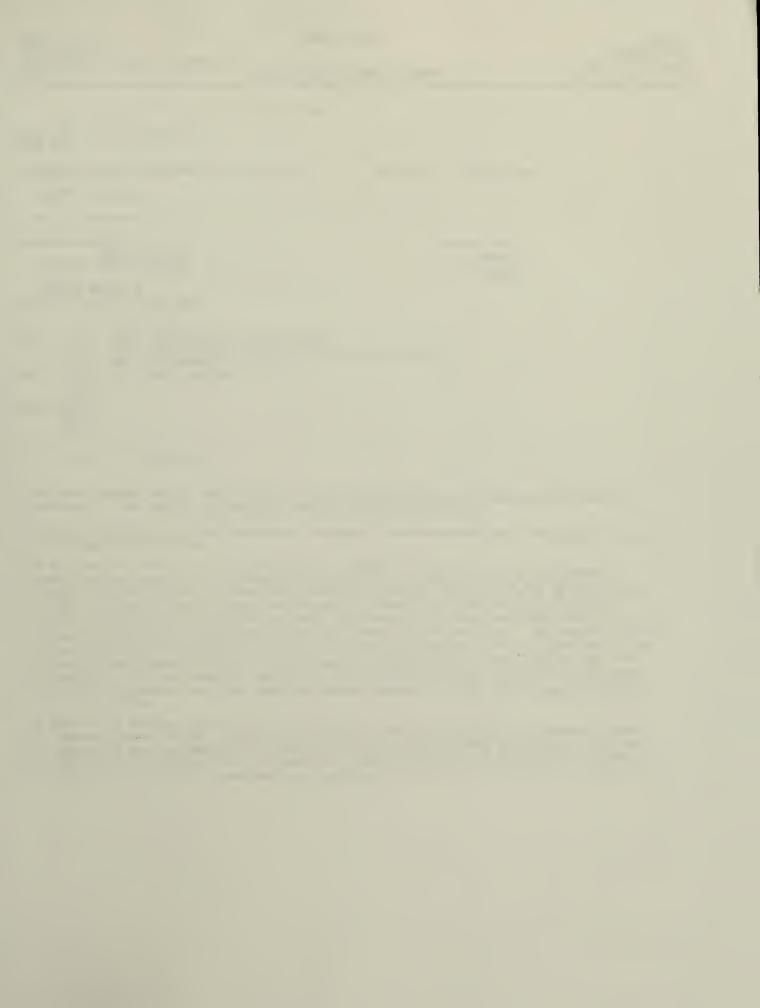




These photos show the ghost silhouettes of the wood supports on the 2"x4" wood girder every 24" on center. At the present time this girder is supported by a wood post (3-2"x4" wood) and a metal jack in the area close to the chimney.









Page 1 ATLANTIC COAST 08/12/97 3:23 pm CHPI-5440-H-1 -BU

HISTORIC ASSET ASSESSMENT REPORT

--IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION------

OTHER NAME: Snee Farm Main House

OTHER NAME:

Park General

LOCATION: Charles Pinckney National Historic Site

Charleston, South Carolina

COUNTY: Charleston

-- MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONS INFORMATION ------

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: B

DATE: 01/01/1993

MANAGEMENT UNITS: CHPI/CCYC/.../.../...

Seasonal Use: N Season: OPEN TO PUBLIC: Y HOURS: 9-4

HISTORIC RATING: H

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1820 - 1828

USE CODE USE TYPE

Current Use 1: 04EC Visitor contact (visitor center)

Use 2: 04EA Administrative office (headquarters, district office)

Use 3: 04EG Interpretation facility

Historic Use 1: 01A Single dwelling

Use 2:

Use 3:

Proposed Use 1:

Use 2:

Use 3:

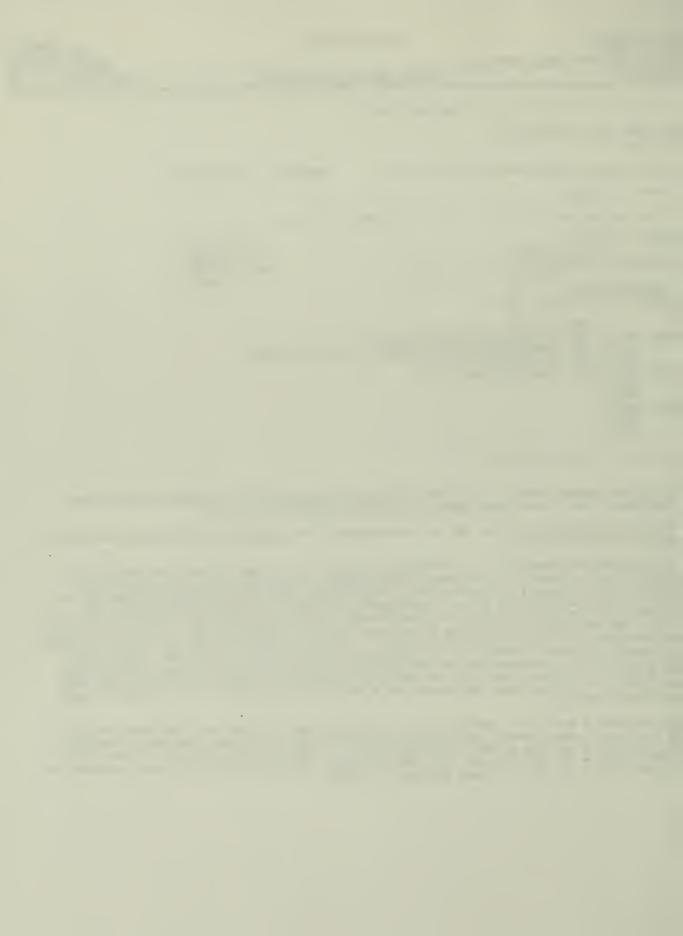
--EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ----

The Charles Pinckney National Historic Site is located in Charleston County in southeast South Carolina. Established in 1988, the site was acquired by the National Park Service in 1990.

The site is approximately one-half mile west of U.S Highway 17 and is situated within the corporate limits of Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.

The main house was probably built circa 1828 by William Mathews, a lowcountry planter. This house is a comparatively rare example of a 19th century coastal cottage. The main block of one-and-one-half story structure with a Georgian plan is raised about 4 feet above the grade, and measures 38 by 36 feet. The main house has five bays and is side gabled. The side-gable roof features two interior chimneys along the ridgeline and an engaged full-width porch across the south elevation. Two wings were added to the rear in the 1930's. The floorplan of the main house features four rooms off a center stair hall. The interior stair is set along the east wall at the north end of the hall. An elliptical archway divides the center hall in half and symmetrically molded pilasters flank the doorway with fluted pilasters to either side under the arch. The house is sturdily constructed and it's majore members are mortised and held in place with wooden pegs. The house is in fairly good condition. The interior and exterior of the house, as well as the brick piers were painted. The basement under the kitchen wing is damp, assuming due to the drain of downspout adjacent to the wall foundation.

The main house at Snee Farm is significant at the State level under criterion C as a representative example of a lowcountry coastal cottage. South Carolina's gentry built coastal cottages on plantations throughout the lowcountry in the first decades of the 19th century. Architectural features found at the main house at Snee Farm such as the side-gable roof, full-width front porch, Georgian plan, and neoclassical ornamentation, are characteristic of coastal cottages throughout the region.



Charles Pinckney

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Park General HISTORIC ASSET ASSESSMENT REPORT CHPI-5440-H-1 -BU

MAJOR ASSESSMENT PRIORITY SERIOUS MINOR FEATURE HEADING CRITICAL TOTAL 3219 S 626 0 S 3845 4100 EXTERIOR 4455 198 4200 INTERIOR 2722 \$ 7375 0 0 2148 S S S 2148 4300 ROOF \$ 8089 \$ 5081 TOTAL ESTIMATE \$ \$ 198 \$ 13368

INITIAL INSPECTION DATE: / /

INSPECTIONS:

DATE INSP FIRM AREAS INSPECTED

07/18/1997 National Park ServiceSESO Historic Preservation/ Architecture



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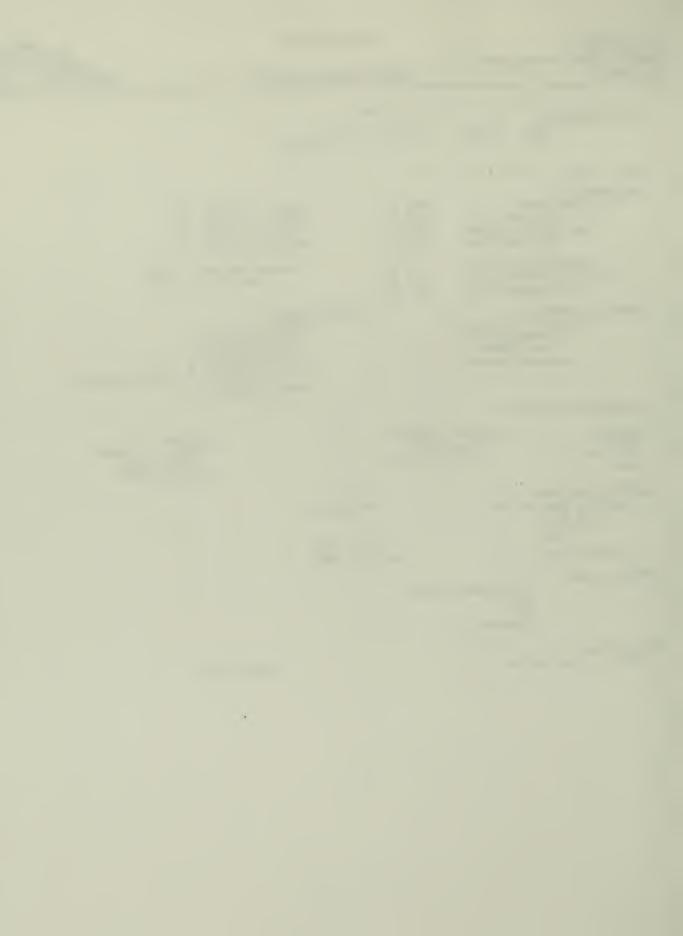
GENERAL INFORMATION REPORT Park General \* --IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION ----UTM COORDINATES EASTING NORTHING ELEVATION ZONE O FT MSL --BUILDING INFORMATION ----SIZE INFORMATION Number of Stories: 2.0 Total Gross Area: 5190 SF First Floor Area: 2886 SF Number of Rooms: 9 Additional Floor Area: 1177 SF Number of Baths: 5.0 4063 SF Total Floor Area: Number of Bedrooms: 4 Finished Basement Area: 0 SF Perimeter Length: 367 LF Unfinished Basement Area: 542 SF Roof Area: 4362 SF Total Basement Area: 542 SF NFPA INFORMATION NUMBERING INFORMATION Number on Building: H-1 Construction Type: V Housing Number: Occupancy Class: Ε Occupancy Load: 0 Energy Number: Concession Number: Hazard of Contents: 0 LOW Seismic Zone: 1 Percent Occupied: 100% Moderate Damage - REAL PROPERTY INFORMATION - - - - - - - - - -ACQUISITION NPS LEGAL INTEREST APPRAISAL Cost: \$ Value: \$ 450000 Interest: FEE Date: 1990 Year: 1990 Source: ATTAWAY Fee Simple Date: / / Doc: MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS: Agreement Type: NO None Agreement No: Lessee Name: Address: City: ZIP: Effective Date: / / Expiration Date: / / APPLICABLE CODES: SOUTHERN BUILDING CODE

> NFPA 101 ANSI ELECTRICAL

CODE VARIANCES:

Date: Description:

Approved By:



ICAP Version 2.0 SOUTHEAST AREA CHARLES PINCKNEY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE Park General

GENERAL INFORMATION REPORT

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-- MANAGEMENT INFORMATION ---

MANAGEMENT GOALS:

According to General Management Plan, the management objectives are as follows:

- A- Visitor Experience:
- 1- To interpret Charles Pinckney's role in framing the Constitution.
- 2- To present Charles Pinckney's role in South Carolina's transition from a colony to a State within the context of a young Nation.
- 3- To create a sense of time and place that allows the visitor to experience Snee Farm, a modest lowcountry plantation, during Charleston's "Golden Age."
- B- The Historic Site:
- 1- To maintain the basic structure of the house at Snee Farm as a classic architectural example of an early 19th century lowcountry plantation house.
- 2- To identify, protect, and interpret limited examples of historic agricultural and open space and selected archeological resources at Snee Farm related to the Pinckney family period (1730-1820's); including foundation, formal gardens, and pathways.
- C- Related Lands:

1- To present a rural and agricultural character surrounding Snee Farm by promoting conservation of adjacent important cultural and natural resources (such as views to and from the site, wetlands, scenic corridors, and other site features).

INSP CONSIDERATIONS:

**SEASONAL PROCEDURES:** 

**EMERGENCY/SAFETY:** 

- HISTORICAL INFORMATION - - - -

SIGNIFICANCE:

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION:

SIGNIFICANCE INFORMATION HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION TREATMENT RESPONSIBILITY Significance: LCS ID No.: Interim Treatment: NR Status: App. Ult. Treatment: Not specified Undetermined HABS No .: Decision Date: HAER No.: Routine Maint.: NHL Status: N NR No.: Cyclic Maint: DATE: CSI ID No .: Prop Ult Treatment: Nat Catalog:

Document: DATE: / /

DOCUMENTATION INFORMATION --

TITLE: General Management Plan/ Development Concept Plan DOC DATE: March1994 VIEW?: N Charles Pinckney National Historic Site CRBIB #: DOC #: AUTHOR: U.S. Department of the Interior-National Park Service-Southeast Regi TYPE: R

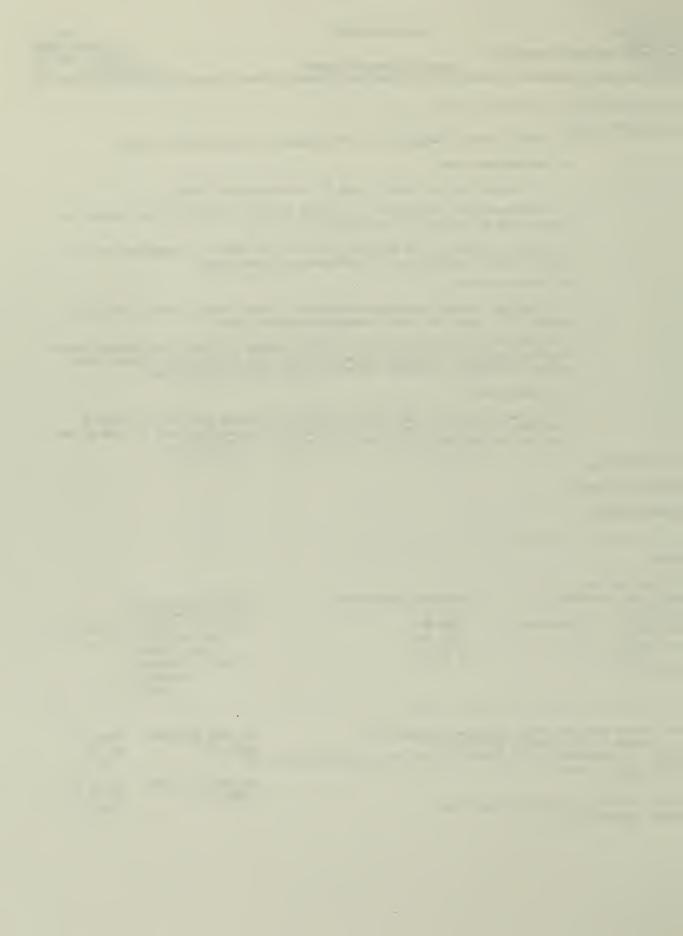
LOCATION: Atlant, Georgia TITLE: Snee Farm

AUTHOR: Historic American Buildings Survey

LOCATION: Washington D.C.

DOC DATE: June 1990 CRBIB #:

VIEW?: N DOC #: SC-87 TYPE: D



GENERAL INFORMATION REPORT

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-- MAJOR IMPROVEMENT/MODIFICATIONS-------

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1820 - 1828 DESCRIPTION: Original Construction/Acquisition

TYPE: DOC NO:

COST: \$ 0 DESIGNER: DESIGNER CODE:

PERFORMED BY: RESP. PERSON:

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1936 - 1941 DESCRIPTION: Additions to the main house.

TYPE: Alteration DOC NO:

COST: \$ 0 DESIGNER: Beers and Farley DESIGNER CODE: A

PERFORMED BY: RESP. PERSON:

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1991 - 1992 DESCRIPTION: Rehabilitation of the main building and additions.

TYPE: Rehabilitation DOC NO:

COST: \$ 0 DESIGNER: NPS DESIGNER CODE: A

PERFORMED BY: NPS RESP. PERSON:

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1995 - 1995 DESCRIPTION: Remodeling of the kitchen and the room and toilet

TYPE: Rehabilitation DOC NO:

COST: \$ 0 DESIGNER: in the west wing. DESIGNER CODE: A

PERFORMED BY: NPS RESP. PERSON:

TOTAL COST OF MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS/MODIFICATIONS: \$0



2

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FEATURES, DESCRIPTIONS, AND NOTES **FEATURE FEATURE** HIST MEAS TOTAL FEATURE CODE NAME MATERIAL/TYPE RATE UNIT INVENTORY COND LOCATION T SF 4933.000 EXTERIOR 4110 Ext Wall Surface/Cover Wood-Clapboard FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Original 8"x1" cedar wood siding on the walls of the old building (853 sf.)/ 8"x1" pine wood siding on the walls of the additions (east and west wing)(2326 sf.). FEATURE NOTES: Due to the memorandum from the Chief, Preservation Assisstance Division, dated April 14, 1992, the X-rays were taken from the clapboards on the front porch reveal that the type of nails used to fasten clapboards is consistent with the nails used elsewhere in the house (machine-cut and headed with a round point, dating to an 1820-1835 period). FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General EXTERIOR 4111 Ext Wall Structure Wood-Frame SF 4933.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 3"x5" or 4"x4" cedar wood studa 24" o.c. in the old house (2214 sf.)/ Assume 2"x4" or 4"x4" wood studs 24" o.c. on the wing walls (additions)(2719 sf.) FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General EXTERIOR 4113 Ext Wall Trim Wood LF 112,000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 1"x6" corner wood trim on one side of each corner of the building. FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General EXTERIOR 4115 Ext Column/Post Unspecified EA 10,000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 6-1/2"x6-1/2" chamfered wood posts with 8"x8"x1" wood top plate on the south porch (6 each)/ 7-1/2"x7-1/2" plain wood posts on the north porch (4 ea). FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General EXTERIOR 4116 Cornice Wood LF 303.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 3/4"x6" wood cornice on the front and rear of each wing (additional) gable (100 lf.). 3/4"x6" wood cornice on the east and west part of the main house (203 lf.). FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General EXTERIOR 4120 Ext Ceiling Surface/Cover Wood-Tongue & Groove T SF 588.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 1/2"x3-3/4" T & G wood 12" o.c. on the front part (340 sf.). 3-1/2" T.& G. wood strip on the back porch (248 sf.). FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General EXTERIOR 4121 Ext Ceiling Structure Wood-Frame SF 588.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

Assume 2"x8" wood rafters on the front porch (340 sf.)/ and 2"x6"-8" wood joists on the rear porch (248 sf.).
FEATURE NOTES:



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CHARLES PINCKNEY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE CHPI-5440-H-1 FEATURES, DESCRIPTIONS, AND NOTES Park General TOTAL FEATURE FEATURE **FEATURE** COND INVENTORY MATERIAL/TYPE RATE UNIT LOCATION CODE NAME At the time of evaluation and inspection there was no access to the porch structures. FEATURE UNITS: Feature General 0001 74.000 LE EXTERIOR 4123 Ext Ceiling Trim Wood FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 2" wood trim all around the back porch ceiling. FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General Wood-Tongue & Groove SF 623.000 EXTERIOR 4130 Ext Floor Surface/Cover FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 3"x1" T.& G. wood strip on the front porch (361 sf.). 3"x1" T.& G. wood strip on the rear porch (262 sf.). FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General SF 623.000 EXTERIOR 4131 Ext Floor Structure Wood-Frame FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 5"x3" cedar wood joist 27" O.C. mortised and consolidated with wood peg to 7-1/2"x7-1/2" cedar wood girder 7'-3" o.c. on the front porch (361 sf.). Assume the rear porch has the same floor structure (262 sf.). FEATURE NOTES: At the time of inspection and evaluation of the structure, there was no access to the rear porch structure. FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General EA 45.000 EXTERIOR 4140 Ext Window Unit Wood FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

Double-hung windows in the east and west wings (14 ea.). Single hung 6 over 6 windows in the east and west wing connections (4 ea.). Double hung 9 over 9 wood windows with narrow muntins and meeting rails in the downstairs of the main section (old building) (12 ea.). Double hung 6 over 6 wood windows in the upstairs in the main building (10 ea.). Single frame wood window with 6 pane glass in the basement (2 ea.). Window opening in the basement area (3 ea.).

FEATURE NOTES:

First floor windows in the main building have a simple, narrow band surround with an innerbead. This pattern is repeated in the perpendicular band that holds the upper sash in place.

The basement window openings are covered with brick masonry.

FEATURE UNITS:

0001 Feature General

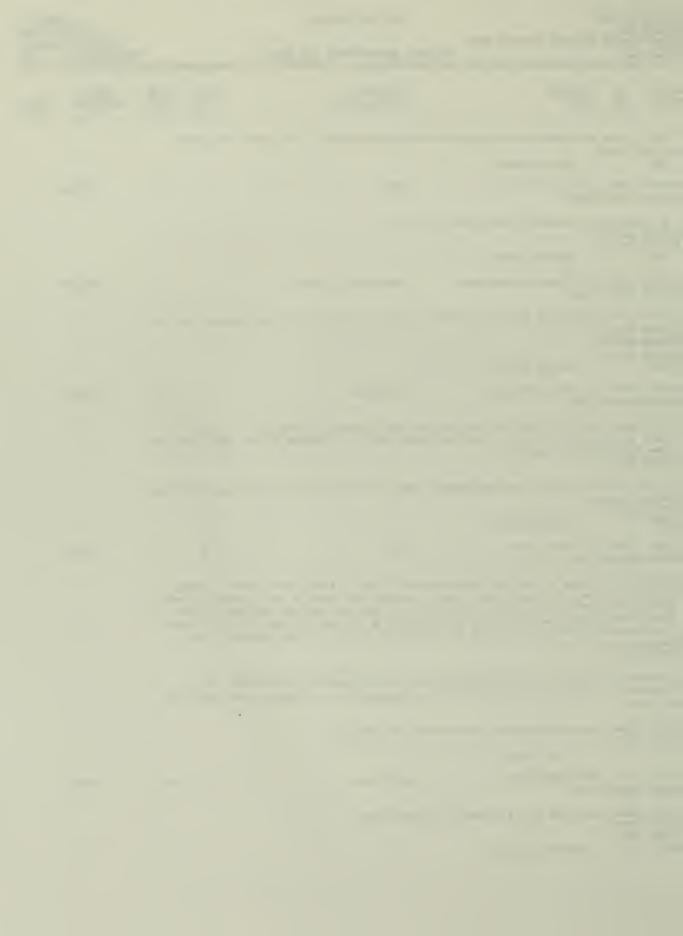
EXTERIOR 4141 Ext Window Frame 43,000 EA Wood-Frame FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

2"x6" cedar wood frame on all windows in the main house.

FEATURE NOTES:

FEATURE UNITS:

0001 Feature General



Park General

Charles Pinckney

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FEATURES, DESCRIPTIONS, AND NOTES

FEATURE **FEATURE** FEATURE HIST MEAS TOTAL MATERIAL/TYPE RATE UNIT COND NAME INVENTORY LOCATION CODE EXTERIOR 4142 Ext Window Sash Wood EA 40.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Double-hung wood sashs 9 over 9 in the lower part of the main house (12 ea.). Double-hung wood sashs 6 over 6 in the upper level of the main house (10 ea.). Double-hung 6 over 9 wood sashs on the wings (14 ea.). 6 over 6 wood sash in the dressing room and butler pantry (4 ea.). FEATURE NOTES: Most of the fist floor window sashes are original judging from the style of the muntin profile and from their construction. The profile is a style found from the beginning of the 19th century until about 1840. All of the wood sashes have single pane glass (9-1/2"x11"). FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General EXTERIOR 4143 Ext Window Trim Wood Т LE 618.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 2-1/2"x1" wood trim on all 9 over 9 windows (216 lf.). 2-1/2"x1" wood trim on all 6 over 9 windows (182 lf.). 2-1/2"x1" wood trim on 6 over 6 windows (154 lf.), and 1"x6" wood trim on the dormers typical (66 lf.). FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General EXTERIOR 4144 Ext Window Hardware Metal T EA 40.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Counter weights (ropes, pullies, and metal weights) in the east and west wings (18 ea.). All of the windows in the main house operate with spring bolts (22 ea.). FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General EXTERIOR 4145 Ext Window Sill Mood EA 43.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 3"x8" wood sill in all windows in the main building upstairs and downstairs and in the windows in both wings (40 ea.). 3"x8" wood sills in the windows in the basement (3 ea.). FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General EXTERIOR 4147 Ext Window Shutter/Blind Wood-Tongue & Groove EA 34.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Double swing wood shutters built with 5-1/2"x1" T.& G. wood boards with thre batten boards on the back of all of the shutters. There are no shutters on the dormers and basement windows. FEATURE NOTES: An old photograph shows the house without the wings, and with shutters on the doormers (see photograph section). Each window's wood shutter has lock bolt and two metal S shapeds shutter holders. FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General 4148 Ext Window Lintel EXTERIOR Wood 43.000 EA FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Assume 3"x6" or 3"x8" cedar wood lintel in the main house and 3"x6" wood lintel (both in the wings and in the basement).

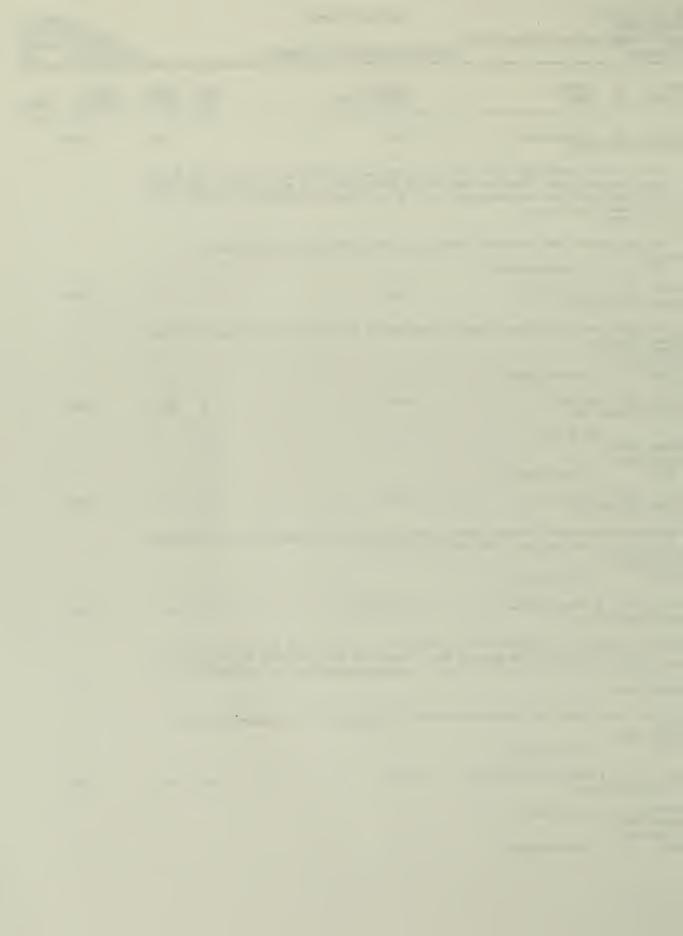
FEATURE NOTES:
FEATURE UNITS:
0001 Feature General



Charles Pinckney

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FEATURE LOCATION	MM CODE	FEATURE NAME		FEATURE MATERIAL/TYPE		ST	MEAS UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY	COND
EXTERIOR FEATURE	4150 DESCRI	Ext Door U	nît	Wood		T	EA	5.000	
glass in the	transo back west	ome (1 ea.) porch (one maing (1 ea.)	in the rear part of for each wing 2 each	lass transome in the f of the main building. a.). 6 panel colonial	6 panel colonial	wood	door		
The of FEATURE 0001		•		cross-and-open-bible	(see HABS history)	•			
	4151 DESCRI	Ext Door Fr		Wood		T	EA	5.000	
	(3 ea. NOTES:	).		n building (2 ea.) and	pine wood frame i	n th	e wing		
EXTERIOR FEATURE	4152 DESCRI	Ext Door PTION:		Wood		H	EA	5.000	
FEATURE FEATURE 0001			General						
EXTERIOR FEATURE	4153 DESCRI	Ext Door Tr PTION:	im	Wood		T	LF	74.000	
Decora on the FEATURE FEATURE 0001	door	ood trim on on the west Feature	wall of the west	on the front and rear wing (17 lf.).	porchs (57 lf.).	2"x2'	' wood		
EXTERIOR FEATURE		Ext Door Ha	rdware	Metal-Other	1	H	EA	30.000	
ea.).	Metal hinges	knob on the	wing doors (3 ea	loors (5 ea.). Glass ( i.). Latch lock set on ( i). New lock sets on (	n the rear door (1	ea.)	. HL		
Old lo doors.	ck set	s, knobs, me	tal latchs and HL	metal hinges should i	not be removed from	n the			
FEATURE (	UNITS:	Feature	General						
EXTERIOR FEATURE	4155 DESCRII		ll/Threshold	Wood	1	i	EA	5.000	
3"x8"w FEATURE I FEATURE I 0001	NOTES:	ll on all do							



CHARLES PINCKNEY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

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FEATURES, DESCRIPTIONS, AND NOTES

FEATURE MM **FEATURE** FEATURE HIST MEAS TOTAL MATERIAL/TYPE RATE UNIT COND LOCATION CODE NAME INVENTORY EXTERIOR 4156 Ext Door Storm/Screen Wood-Other EA 4.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Wood frame screen doors on the front and rear porchs with glass openings. Glass opening in the south porch 33"x66"and on the north door 28"x60" and on the east wing's screen door 24"x58". FEATURE NOTES: West wing screen door on the north porch is missing. FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General EXTERIOR 4158 Ext Door Lintel Wood EA 5.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Wood lintels on all exterior doors FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General EXTERIOR 4160 Exterior Finish Paint-Other SF 6949.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Paint on the walls (wood sidings) windows, doors, columns, dormers, trim, shutters, railings, porch ceilings, porch floors, brick piers, and brick wall foundation. FEATURE NOTES: It appears that the whole exterior part of the structure was painted in the early 1990's. FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General EXTERIOR 4170 Ext Stair/Ramp Surf/Cover Sandstone LF 35,000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 12",13", and 19" wide by 2" thick sandstone on 6' length of the stair treads in the south part. FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General EXTERIOR 4171 Ext Stair/Ramp Structure Brick EA 65.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Brick stair structure in front of the south porch (35 sf.) and in front of the north porch (30 sf.). FEATURE NOTES: The north stair built with soldier course brick, size of the bricks 4-1/4"x3"x8-3/4"/ South porch stair treads are sandstone over the brick stair structure. FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General EXTERIOR 4173 Ext Stair/Ramp Railing Т LF 18.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 14" thick and from 2'-6"- 5'-6" high brick parapet on each side of the north porch stair. FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General INTERIOR 4210 Int Wall Surface/Cover Plaster/Stucco SF 8342,000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Plaster on the 1st and 2nd floor (6711 sf.)/ 5"-6" vertical cedar wood boards on the 1st

and 2nd floor corridor walls (930 sf.)/ Sheetrock on the first floor bathroom walls (160



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FEATURES, DESCRIPTIONS, AND NOTES

HIST MEAS TOTAL

\*\*\*\*\*\*

**FEATURE** FEATURE FEATURE MATERIAL/TYPE RATE UNIT INVENTORY COND LOCATION CODE NAME

sf.)/ T.& G. wide wood boards on the side walls of the dormer in the 2nd floor(192 sf.)/ 4" wide cedar wood board in the closet in the laundry room (130 sf.)/ 10" T.& G. wood board on the opening between the northeast and southeast room (28 sf.)/ 4-1/2"x4-1/2" ceramic tile in the upper and lower level bathrooms (191 sf.).

FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS:

0001

Feature General

SF Wood INTERIOR 4211 Int Wall Structure

FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

3"x4" cypress wood 24" o.c. in the main building upstairs and downstairs (1357 sf.)/ 2"x4" and 2"x6" wood in the east wing (toilet walls 228 sf.)./ 3-1/2"x3-1/2" wood studs in the west wing walls (306 sf.)./ 2"x4" wood studs in the walls under the stair in the basement (77 sf.).

FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS:

0001 Feature General

INTERIOR 4213 Int Wall Trim

Wood

LF

1206.000

2013.000

FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

4-1/2" decorative cypress wood chair railing and 8-1/2" baseboard in the downstairs rooms in the main building (311 lf.)/ Half circle 3" diameter cypress wood molding with 8-1/2" beaded baseboard and cornice molding in the corridor (262 lf.)/ 1/4" cornice wood molding in the upstairs corridor (80 lf.)/ 7-1/2" baseboard with 3/4" decorative chair railing in all of the rooms on the 2nd floor (157 lf.)/ 6" wood base with 4-1/2" decorative chair railing in the upstairs bathroom (150 lf.)/ One piece 26-1/2" high cypress unpainted wainscot in the southeast and southwest room in the lower level and in the corridor downstair (201 lf.)/ 4-1/2" decorative picture molding in the kitchen (west wing) with 8-1/2" beaded base board (45 lf.).

FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS:

0001

Feature General

INTERIOR 4215 Int Column/Post FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

Wood

н EA 1.000

Decorative cypress wood arch with a keyed arch bisects the stair hall and features molded fluted pilasters and a reeded underside.

FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS:

0001

Feature General

INTERIOR 4218 Int Fireplace FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

**Brick** 

EA

7.000

Five fireplaces on the 1st floor and two fireplaces on the 2nd floor. Fireplaces in the southwest and southeast rooms have decorative cypress wood mantels with brick fire boxes. Southeast fire box has marble on the edge with concrete hearth. Fire box in the southwest room has two decorative steel plates on each side of the fire box with concrete hearth (see photo in the photo section). Northeast and northwest fireplaces consist of decorative wood mantels and brick fire boxes and brick hearths. Northeast wing room fireplace has decorative wood mantel with brick fire box and soldier course brick hearth. FEATURE NOTES:

The decorative wood mantel in the northeast wing, salvaged from elswhere (see HABS history report).

FEATURE UNITS:

0001

Feature General



CHARLES PINCKNEY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

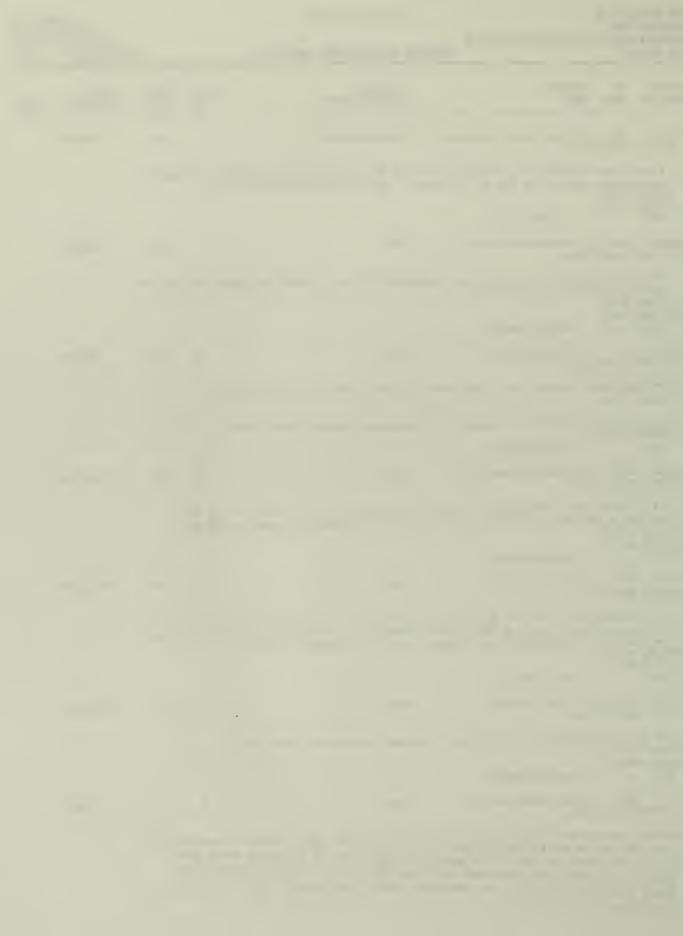
Park General

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FEATURES, DESCRIPTIONS, AND NOTES CHPI-5440-H-1 -BU

FEATURE LOCATION	MM COOE	FEATURE NAME	FEATURE MATERIAL/TYPE	HIST RATE	MEAS UNIT	TOTAL INVENTORY	COND
INTERIOR FEATURE	4220 DESCRI	Int Ceiling Surface/Cover PTION:	Plaster/Stucco	Н	SF	3460.000	
	e east NOTES:	wing ceiling (502 sf.)/ Pla	and floor in the main building aster in the west wing ceiling		eetrock		
INTERIOR FEATURE		Int Ceiling Structure PTION:	Wood	Н	SF	2208.000	
	east an	d west wings (1117 sf.).	building (1091 sf.)./ 2"x8" w	ood joists 16" (	o.c. on		
INTERIOR FEATURE		Int Ceiling Trim PTION:	Wood	н	LF	251.000	
7" wi FEATURE		rative wood trim in the nor	th and south rooms in the mai	n building.			
All o FEATURE 0001		eiling wood trim (except in Feature General	the southeast room) has been	painted.			
INTERIOR FEATURE		Int Floor Surface/Cover PTION:	Wood	Н	SF	3661.000	
T.& G bathro FEATURE	oom on 1	board on the entire 1st and the 1st floor (133 sf.)./ S	2nd floors (3403 sf.)./ 10"x heet vinyl in the bathroom up	10" tile in the stairs (125 sf.)	•		
FEATURE 0001		Feature General					
INTERIOR FEATURE	4231 DESCRIF	Int Floor Structure PTION:	Wood	Н	SF	4022.000	
4"x9" the ea FEATURE	wood jo st and NOTES:	pists 24" o.c. on the 2nd f	he first floor in the main builoor (1091 sf.)./ 2"x9" wood crete slab in the basement (45	joists 16" o.c.	)/ under		
FEATURE 0001	UNITS:	Feature General					
INTERIOR FEATURE		•	Wood	Н	SF	2314.000	
FEATURE FEATURE	NOTES:		of the main building and wings	s (2314).			
0001		Feature General					
INTERIOR FEATURE		Int Railing/Balustrade	Wood	н	LF	47.000	
wood h	and rai	ling and 3/4"x3/4" square i	art of the corridor with 3" di wood railing 5" o.c. in the st	tairs and as qua	press rd		

rail in the upstair corridor in the main building(24 lf.)./ 3-1/8"x3-1/8" decorative cypress wood newel in the bottom and top of the stair(7 lf.)./ Wood hand railing with 3/4"x3/4" wood railing 5" o.c. and square wood newel in the basement stair (16 lf.) (see photos in the photo section). FEATURE NOTES:



Charles Pinckney

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FEATURES, DESCRIPTIONS, AND NOTES \*\*\*\*\*\*

MM FEATURE FEATURE NAME

\*\*\*\*\*\*

CODE

CHARLES PINCKNEY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

FEATURE MATERIAL/TYPE

MEAS UNIT RATE

TOTAL INVENTORY

COND

According to Chief, Preservation Assistance, Report dated April 14, 1992, and architectural historian report (page 21-22), the rail on the 2nd floor along the stair opening is not original and was added with wire nails prior to the removal of the hallway paint as evidenced by the paint found below a removed piece of trim fastened with wire nails. Presumably, this rail was added in 1936; the paint would have been removed at some time later. There is no evidence of a rail at this location earlier. (It is not clear how the stair rail terminated since the second floor newel does not appear to show evidence of relocation and may not be original.)

FEATURE UNITS:

0001

Park General

LOCATION

Feature General

INTERIOR 4243 Int Window Trim Wood

LF

550,000

FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

5" wide decorative wood trim on the windows in the main building (200 lf.)/ 5-1/2" decorative wood trim with apron on the windows in the northwest wing (119 lf.)/ 5-1/2" decorative wood trim without apron on the windows in the northeast wing (119 lf.)/ decorative wood trim on the 2nd floor windows and butler and dressing area windows (112 lf.)/

FEATURE NOTES:

FEATURE UNITS:

0001 Feature General

Wood

FA

25,000

INTERIOR 4250 Int Door Unit

FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

Wood cypress colonial doors on the 1st and 2nd floors (12 ea.)/ 2 panel wood door in all storage areas, in the upstairs bathroom, and under the main stair (12 ea.)/ Sliding door in the west wing (1 ea.).

FEATURE NOTES:

FEATURE UNITS:

0001

Feature General

INTERIOR 4251 Int Door Frame FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

Wood

EA

25,000

Wood frame on the first floor (14 ea.) and on the 2nd floor (11 ea.).

FEATURE NOTES:

FEATURE UNITS:

0001

Feature General

INTERIOR 4253 Int Door Trim FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

Wood

LF

820,000

6" wide decorative cypress wood on the doors on the 1st floor in the main building (232 lf.)/ 3-1/2"-6" decorative wood trim on the doors in the east and west wings (300 lf.)/ 5" decorative wood trim on the doors on the 2nd floor corridor(136 lf.)/ 3-1/2" decorative wood trim on the doors on the 2nd floor (152 lf.).

FEATURE NOTES:

FEATURE UNITS:

0001

Feature General

4254 Int Door Hardware INTERIOR FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

Metal

EA

93.000

Swivel hinges on the doors in the south rooms (4 ea.)/ HL hinges on the rest of the doors in the main building (upstairs and downstairs 20 ea.)/ Standard hinges on the doors in the west wing (6 ea.)/ Old lock sets with metal or ceramic knob in the main building (22 ea.)/ Lock sets with metal knob in the upstairs (11 ea.)/ Special small knobs and lock sets for the smaller closets (4 ea.)/ Mortise lock sets with metal knobs in the west wing bathroom (2 ea.)/ Old lock sets with metal hinges on the toilet doors in the east wing (6 ea.)/ Lock sets on the downstairs corridor closets (2 ea.)/ Old lock sets with metal hinges on the toilet doors in the east wing (6 ea.)/ Lock sets on the downstairs corridor closet (2 ea.)/ Old lock sets with ceramic knobs on both sides on the southeast and the southwest room doors (4 ea.)/ Old lock sets with metal knobs on the doors in the northeast and



ICAP Version 2.0 Charles Pinckney
SOUTHEAST AREA

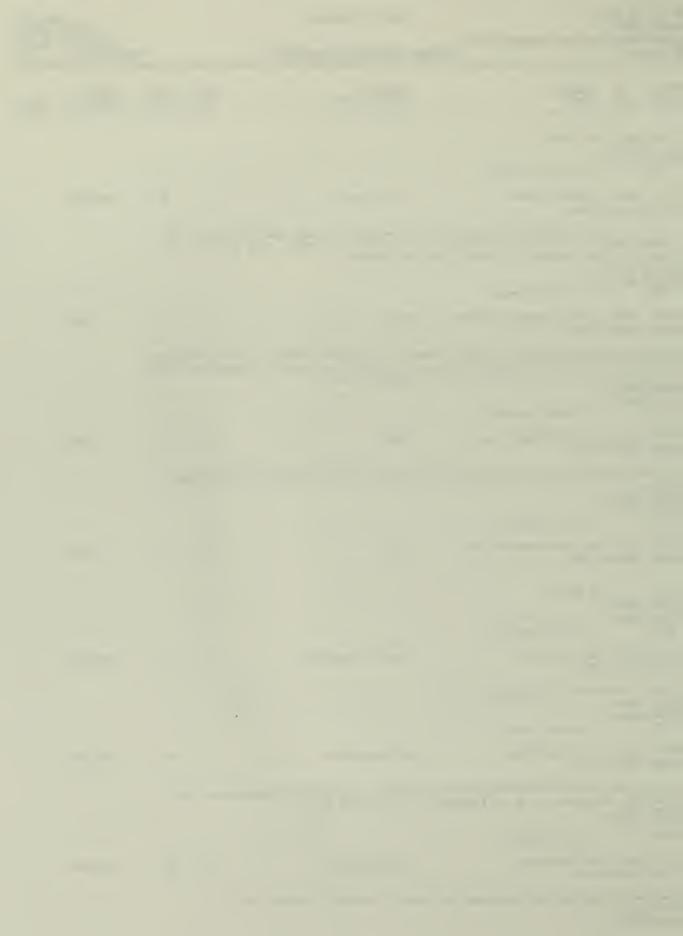
CHARLES PINCKNEY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Park General FE

Park General FEATURES, DESCRIPTIONS, AND NOTES CHPI-5440-H-1

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FFATURE MM **FEATURE** FEATURE HIST MEAS TOTAL CODE NAME MATERIAL/TYPE RATE UNIT INVENTORY COND LOCATION northwest rooms (4 ea.). FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General 11078.000 INTERIOR 4260 Interior Finish Paint-Latex SF FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Paint on the walls, ceilings, cabinet, doors, windows, trim, wood base, wainscouts, and dormer windows. Varnish on the wood boards in corridors, moldings, trim, stair railings, window trim, ceiling trim, fireplace mantel and windows. **FEATURE NOTES:** FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General INTERIOR 4270 Int Stair/Ramp Surf/Cover Wood EA 2,000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 1" thick cypress wood (10"x35") on the treads of the corridor stairs in the main building (37 sf.)/ 1" thick cypress wood (7"x35") on the riser of the stairs in the main building. 1" thick tread and riser on the stair in the basement area. FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General INTERIOR 4271 Int Stair/Ramp Struct Wood 2.000 EA FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 1" thick wood stringers on each side of the stair in the main building and in the west wing. FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General INTERIOR 4273 Int Stair/Ramp Railing Wood 47.000 LF FEATURE DESCRIPTION: See #4233 FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General INTERIOR 4281 Wall Insulation Loosefill Insulation SF 4933.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Blow in insulation in the exterior walls. FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General INTERIOR 4283 Floor Insulation Batt Insulation SF 3562.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 2 layer batt insulation inserted between the joists in the main building and east wing under the crawl space and in the basement area in the west wing. FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General INTERIOR 4284 Roof Insulation Insulation-Other SF 4361.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

Sheet metal flashing inserted between the rafters in the main building and wings. FEATURE NOTES:
FEATURE UNITS:



CHARLES PINCKNEY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

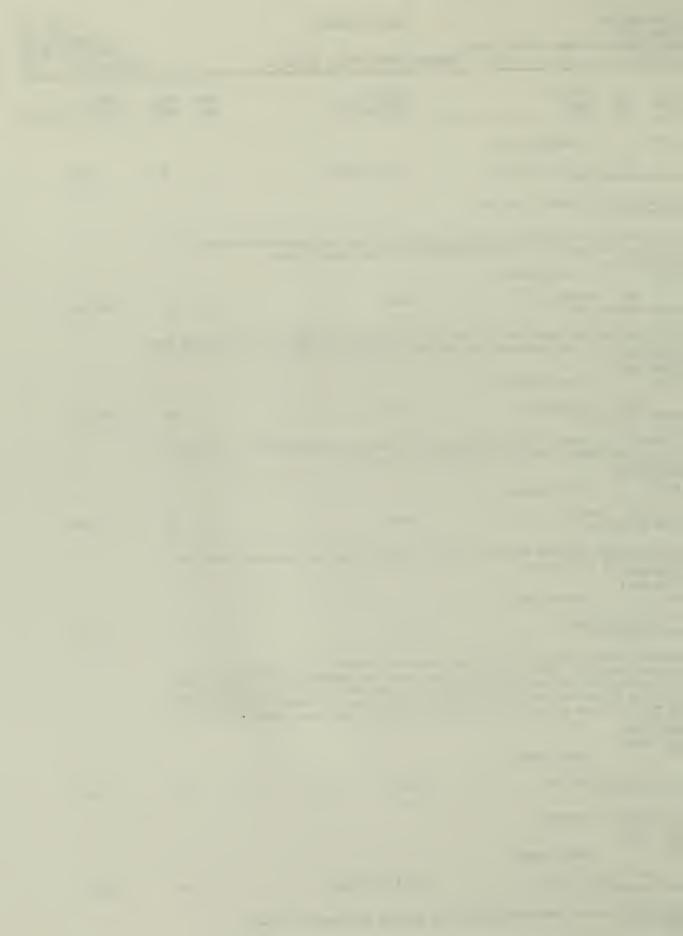
Park General

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FEATURES, DESCRIPTIONS, AND NOTES

TOTAL FEATURE HIST MEAS **FEATURE** MM FEATURE MATERIAL/TYPE RATE UNIT INVENTORY COND LOCATION CODE NAME Feature General 0001 44.000 Asphalt-Shingle 4310 Roof Surface/Cover FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Fiber mineral shingles on the roof. FEATURE NOTES: The original roof covering on the main building and wings was cypress wood shingle. The existing roof covering should be replaced with cypress wood shingles. FEATURE UNITS: Feature General 0001 4361.000 4311 Roof Structure Wood SF FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 3"x5" cypress wood rafters 24" o.c. in the main building roof (2737 sf.)/ 2"x8" pine wood rafters 16" o.c. oOn the roof in the east and west wings (1624 sf.). FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General ROOF 4312 Roof Sheathing Wood SF 4361.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 7" wide T.& G. cypress wood board sheathing in the main building (2737 sf.)/ 7" wide T.& G. pine wood board in the west and east wings (1624 sf.). FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General 4322 Roof Vent 3,000 ROOF Other FA FEATURE DESCRIPTION: All three roofs ventilate through the chimney. Each chimney has 3 holes that ventilate the air in the attic space. FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General ROOF 4330 Chimney **Brick** 4.000 EA FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 1'-5"x2'-2" brick chimney with corbelled top and an ornamental row of bricks laid in a saw-tooth pattern in the top in the west wing serves the basement boiler (1 ea.)/ 38"x25" brick chimney with the same decorative pattern in the top in the main building serving fireplaces in the east and west rooms on both floors (2 ea.)./ 38"x25" brick chimney with the same pattern on the top (1 ea.) in the east wing serving the east room in the main building. FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General ROOF 4333 Chimney Cap EA 4,000 Copper FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Copper cap on all chimneys. FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General 4340 Roof Flashing Lead Coated Copper Ţ LF 68.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

Step flashing (assume lead coated) around the chimneys and around the dormers. FEATURE NOTES:



SOUTHEAST AREA

CHARLES PINCKNEY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
Park General FEATURES, DESCRIPTIONS, AND NOTES

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**FEATURE FEATURE** HIST MEAS TOTAL FEATURE MM UNIT INVENTORY COND MATERIAL/TYPE RATE CODE LOCATION NAME FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General T LF 390,000 ROOF 4351 Gutter/Downspout Copper FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 6" wide half round copper gutters on the main and wings (238 lf.)/ 3" diameter round copper downspout on the main and wings (152 lf.). FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General 4410 Foundation Wall Surf/Cov Concrete SE 715.000 FOUNDATN FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Plaster cement all over the basement wall. FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General 4411 Foundation Wall Struct 613.000 FOUNDATN Concrete FEATURE DESCRIPTION: 8-1/2" thick concrete wall all around the basement 7'-0" high. FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General FOUNDATN 4413 Foundation Vent Unspecified EA 27.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Openings between brick piers all around the east wing and the main building. FEATURE NOTES: Some of the open areas between the brick piers in the east and north side are covered with boards and metal vents are installed in these boards for ventilation of the crawl space. FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General FOUNDATH 4420 Pier **Brick** 46.000 EA FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Brick piers under the east wing and the main building (44 ea.)./ Metal jack and wood posts under the girders in the basement in the east wing (2 ea.). FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General FURNISHG 4514 Range Not Applicable 1,000 EA FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Double wall mount oven in the west wing marked Whirlpool. FEATURE NOTES: FEATURE UNITS: 0001 Feature General FURNISHG 4522 Kitchen Cabinet Wood EA 24.000 FEATURE DESCRIPTION:

Upper and lower cabinets in the west wing area with solid door and glass pane doors. FEATURE NOTES:

FEATURE UNITS:

0001 Feature General



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676

WORK RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT

LABOR

MM FEATURE UNIT
CODE TYPE

4110 FEATURE: Ext Wall Surface/Cover MATL/TYPE: Wood-Clapboard FEA LOC: Exterior wall surface
UNIT: 0001 DEF QTY: 16.000 UM: SF \$ 234

UNIT: 0001 DEF GTY: 16.000 UM: SF \$ 234

CMP/TYPE: Feature General COND: N/A HIST RATE: T 0

MOO: SOURCE: Others 4

PRIORITY: Critical \$ 282

INSPECTED BY: ALI A. MICI CODE VIOLATIONS: INSP DATE: 07/18/1997

DEFICIENCY:

damaged wood board siding on the dormer walls in the south part of the main building.

RECOMMENDATION:

Replace all damaged wood siding board in the dormers in the south part of the main building with new, match the size, shape and the quality of the boards with the existing.

4160 FEATURE: Exterior Finish MATL/TYPE: Paint-Other FEA LOC: Exterior Finish 568.000 UM: SF 1977 UNIT: 0001 DEF QTY: CMP/TYPE: Feature General COND: N/A HIST RATE: H 0 HOD: SOURCE: Others 284 PRIORITY: Critical -----2261

INSPECTED BY: ALI A. Miri CODE VIOLATIONS: INSP DATE: 07/18/1997

DEFICIENCY:

13

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25

25

1. Peeled and damaged paint on the dormer in the south and north part of the building.

2. Mildew damage on the paint surface around the gable area in the east and west part of the main building and on the south porch ceiling.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. Remove all of the peeled paint from the surface of the dormer.

2. sand and clean the surface of the dormers.

3. Clean all of the mildewed areas with trisodium phosphate (TSP)

4. Paint all of the dormers and damaged mildew area. The painting job should take place in a dry season when the moisture in the environment is low, perhaps in the fall

4173 FEATURE: Ext Stair/Ramp Railing
UNIT: 0001

CMP/TYPE: Feature General

MOD:
PRIORITY: Critical

MATL/TYPE: Brick
DEF QTY: 14.000 UM: LF
COND: N/A HIST RATE: T
SOURCE: Means/Other
168

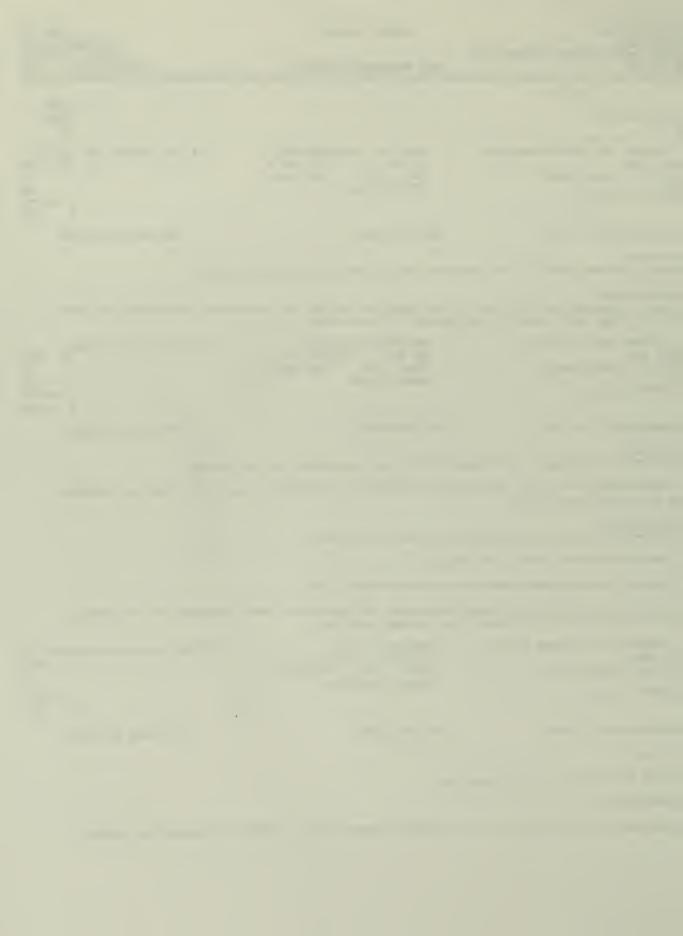
INSPECTED BY: ALI A. MITI CODE VIOLATIONS: INSP DATE: 07/18/1997

DEFICIENCY:

There is no railing in the south porch stair.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. Research to find if the south stair originally had hand railing. If there is documentation regarding



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Charles Pinckney

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WORK RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT

the original handrailing provide a replica and install. The replica should be distinguishable from the original and the reconstruction should be documented in the completion report and kept in the structure file.

2. In case there is no documentation, provide a simple handrailing to comply with code requirement and install on both sides of the south stair. New handrailing should be distinguishable from the historic materials and other railing and should be a kind of material (not metal) that does not damage the stone stair. Document the new handrailing in the completion report and keep in the CHPI building file.

4211 FEATURE: Int Wall Structure

UNIT: 0001

CMP/TYPE: Feature General

PRIORITY: Critical

MATL/TYPE: Wood

45.000 UM: SF DEF QTY: COND: N/A HIST RATE: H

SOURCE: Others

FEA LOC: Wall Structure

1318 180

----1498

INSPECTED BY: Ali A. Miri

CODE VIOLATIONS:

INSP DATE: 07/18/1997

#### DEFICIENCY:

- 1. There is no proper structural support under the joists in the basement ceiling around the area between the south wall of the basement and the brick chimney.
- 2. Joists are temporariliy supported with an unaligned post (consists of 2-2"x4" wood attached together) and a metal jack somewhere close to the south part of the brick chimney in the basement.
- 3. There are ghost silhouettes of the wood supports on the 2"X4" girder every 24" o.c.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

- 1. Provide temporary support under the area that joists are not properly supported between the south wall of the basement and the brick chimney.
- 2. Remove the metal jack and unaligned wood post.
- Provide 2-2"x10" wood with 2"x10"x1/2" wood sheathing. Locate the wood sheathing between the boards and nail them together in a triangular form. Install this girder under the joists in proper way. New girder will sit on one side of the basement wall and on the other side of the brick chimney. There should be no gap between the upper part of the girder and lower part of the joists, All gaps should be filled properly with wood shims.
- 4. In case HVAC ducts prevent installing girder, provide 2"x4" wood studs and install under the existing 2"x4" wood girder where the ghost silhouettes are, or install studs in a 24" o.c. increment.

4220 FEATURE: Int Ceiling Surface/Cover

UNIT: 0001

CMP/TYPE: Feature General

PRIORITY: Critical

MATL/TYPE: Plaster/Stucco

DEF QTY: 50.000 UM: SF

COND: N/A HIST RATE: H

SOURCE: Others

FEA LOC: Ceiling Surface

776

150

926

INSPECTED BY: Ali A. Miri

CODE VIOLATIONS:

INSP DATE: 07/18/1997

#### DEFICIENCY:

Damaged plaster in the 2nd floor corridor ceiling due to the HVAC overflow pan.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

- 1. Provide protection against the spread of dust and debris and water at or beyond the area by suitable enclosures of sheeting and tarpaulins.
- 2. Provide masking or covering on adjacent surfaces and permanent equipment; secure coverings without the



#### Charles Pinckney

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WORK RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT

use of adhesive type tape or nails.

- 3. Remove all of the damaged plasters and key plaster.
- 4. Clean all of the wood lath and remove all of the old plaster infil between the wood lath.
- 5. Apply plaster over the damaged area and level it with the existing surface.
- 6. Quality of the new plaster should match with the existing.
- 7. Sand and spackel the repaired area and prepare it for paint.

4273 FEATURE: Int Stair/Ramp Railing

UNIT: 0001

CMP/TYPE: Feature General

MOD:

PRIORITY: Critical

MATL/TYPE: Wood

DEF QTY: 32.000 UM: SF COND: N/A HIST RATE: H

SOURCE: Others

FEA LOC: Interior Stair/ramp Rai 234

n 64

-----298

INSPECTED BY: Ali A. Miri

CODE VIOLATIONS:

INSP DATE: 07/18/1997

#### DEFICIENCY:

There is a grassy area between the handicap lift ramp and the concrete side walk. This separates the connection of the sidewalk from the handicap ramp and does not meet accessibility code requirement for disable people.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

- 1. Remove the grass from the area between the handicap lift ramp and the concrete sidewalk.
- 2. Prepare concrete and fill the area with concrete to meet accessibility standards for disable people, match the size, quality and texture of the surface with code requirement.

4310 FEATURE: Roof Surface/Cover

UNIT: 0001

CMP/TYPE: Feature General

MOD:

PRIORITY: Critical

MATL/TYPE: Asphalt-Shingle

DEF QTY: 40.000 UM: SF

COND: N/A HIST RATE: N

SOURCE: Others

FEA LOC: Roof covering

1320

200

1520

INSPECTED BY: Ali A. Miri

CODE VIOLATIONS:

INSP DATE: 07/18/1997

- 1. Damaged and broken fiber cement shingle on the left side of the middle dormer in the south part and the other parts of the roof.
- Temporarily covered damaged area in the left part of the middle dormer in the south with sheet metal. Sheet metal cover has not been installed properly and that caused rainwater to penetrate to the roof and eventually to the ceiling of the first floor.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

- 1. Replace all of the damaged fiber cement shingles with new, match the size, shape and color with the existing. For the removal of the damaged shingles and installation of the new shingles follow the Supradur application instruction.
- 2. Remove all of the temporary sheet metal from the area adjacent to the middle dormer in the south.
- 3. Repair the damaged sheathing in proper way.



#### Charles Pinckney

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WORK RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT

4. Install copper flashing in the area dormer wall meet the roof.

5. Cover the area with cementation shingle. For the installation follow the Manufacturer's guidelines for the installation.

4340 FEATURE: Roof Flashing

UNIT: 0001

CMP/TYPE: Feature General

MOD:

PRIORITY: Critical

MATL/TYPE: Lead Coated Copper

DEF QTY: 24.000 UM: LF COND: N/A HIST RATE: T

SOURCE: Means/Other

FEA LOC: Roof Flashing

\$ 274 0

INSPECTED BY: Ali A. Miri

CODE VIOLATIONS:

INSP DATE: 07/18/1997

#### DEFICIENCY:

Some of the existing copper flashing on the dormer sills in the north part of the main building are not installed in a proper way. This has caused the rainwater to penetrate under the metal flashing through the roof and finally through the ceiling above the north entrance door.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

- 1. Remove the existing flashing from the area under the sill of the dormer in the north section of the main building.
- 2. Provide copper flashing with copper nails and install around the dormer sill in proper way. This flashing should be installed in a way that prevents penetration of the rain water from under the sill of the dormers (see detail C in the appendix

4351 FEATURE: Gutter/Downspout

UNIT: 0001

CMP/TYPE: Feature General

MOD:

PRIORITY: Critical

MATL/TYPE: Copper

DEF QTY: 160.000 UM: LF

COND: N/A HIST RATE: T

SOURCE: Others

FEA LOC: Gutter/Downspout

0 72

234

306

INSPECTED BY: Ali A. Miri

CODE VIOLATIONS:

INSP DATE: 07/18/1997

#### DEFICIENCY:

1. Downspouts drain directly at the foundation of the structure and this causes problem for the settlement of the brick piers and basement flooding.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

Provide French drainage pipe and attache to each downspout to drain the rainwater at least 10' away from the building to prevent settlement and flood problem.

4140 FEATURE: Ext Window Unit

UNIT: 0001

CMP/TYPE: Feature General

MOD:

PRIORITY: Serious

MATL/TYPE: Wood

DEF QTY: 2.000 UM: EA

COND: N/A HIST RATE: H

SOURCE: Means/Other

FEA LOC: Exterior Window

0 236

390

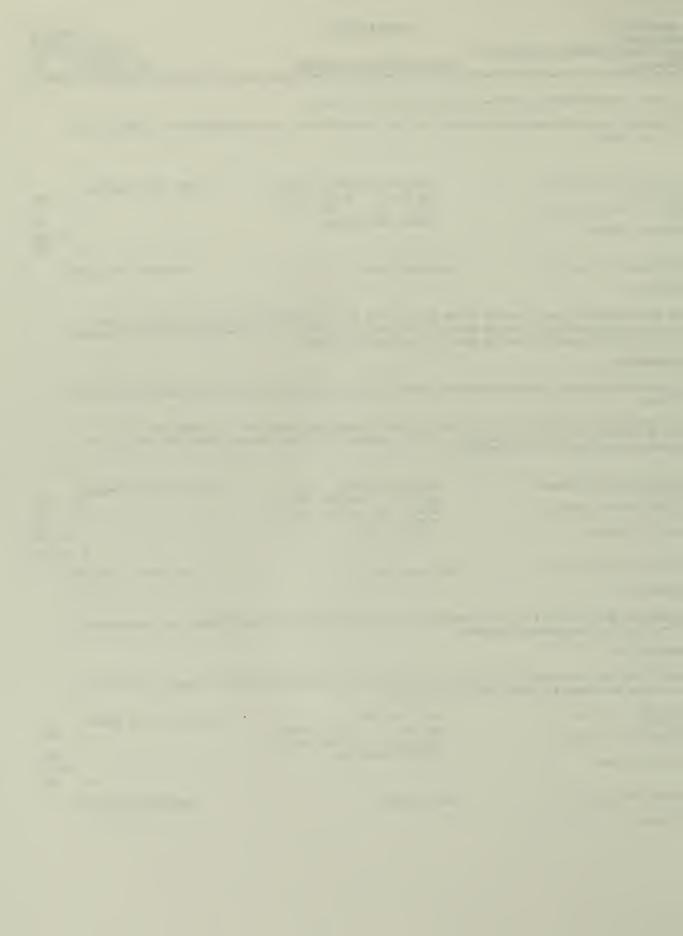
\$ 626

INSPECTED BY: Ali A. Miri

CODE VIOLATIONS:

INSP DATE: 07/18/1997

DEFICIENCY:



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WORK RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT

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Originaly the basement had windows and they have been remved and the openings are filled with brick (see photo in the photo section).

#### RECOMMENDATION:

- 1. Research to find if the original basement windows have been stored.
- 2. Reopen the existing window openings in the basement wall.
- 3. If the original windows are available install them in proper way, otherwise provide replica windows for the openings and install, match the size, and shape with the original (see photo of the window in the photo section).

4210 FEATURE: Int Wall Surface/Cover

UNIT: 0001

CMP/TYPE: Feature General

MOD:

PRIORITY: Serious

MATL/TYPE: Plaster/Stucco 295.000 UM: SF DEF QTY:

COND: N/A HIST RATE: H

SOURCE: Others

FEA LOC: Wall Surface

1266 \$ 325

1591

INSPECTED BY: Ali A. Miri

CODE VIOLATIONS:

INSP DATE: 07/18/1997

#### DEFICIENCY:

- 1. Bathroom walls in the bedroom in the 2nd floor need to be sanded and spackled.
- 2. Damaged wall surface in the class room lobby under the window. This was caused by the penetration of rainwater from gutter overflow on the window sill and in the wall.
- 3. Damaged surface of the concrete walls in the basement.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

- 1. Sand and spackle the bathroom wall and prepare it for painting. The bathroom located on the 2nd floor in the bedroom.
- 2. Clean the gutter around the classroom lobby.
- 3. Properly seal the window sill with sealant to protect the penetration of the rainwater.
- 4. Sand and spackle the damaged surface of the wall in the classroom lobby.
- 5.Clean all of the dust and powdered cement on the damaged area in the basement walls.
- 6. Gently bathe the damaged area.
- 7. Patch all of the damaged area with fine concrete and level with the existing. Color of the concrete should match with the existing color of the basement concrete wall.

4221 FEATURE: Int Ceiling Structure

UNIT: 0001

CMP/TYPE: Feature General

PRIORITY: Serious

MATL/TYPE: Wood

DEE OTY: 90.000 UM: SF COND: N/A HIST RATE: H

SOURCE: Others

FEA LOC: Ceiling Structure

1723 158

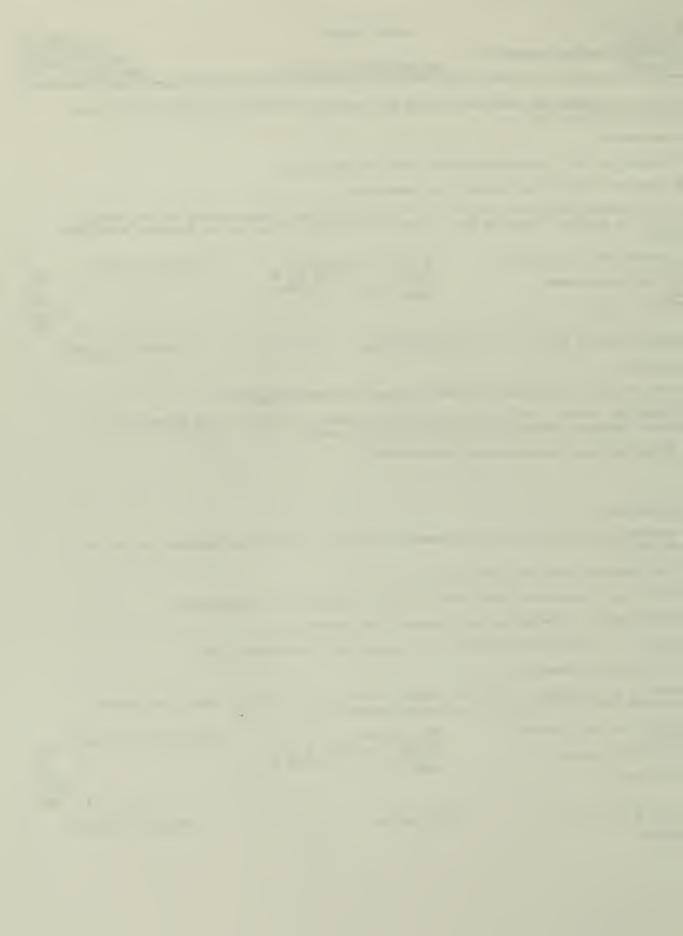
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INSPECTED BY: Ali A. Miri

CODE VIOLATIONS:

INSP DATE: 07/18/1997

**DEFICIENCY:** 



WORK RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT \*

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1. Termite damaged joists and girders in the basement ceiling in the north part of the brick chimney. Girders consist of the 2- 2"x10" wood attached to each other (2 ea.) and 3 single joists each 10 feet long.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

- 1. Provide support under the basement ceiling around the area joists and girders that are damaged.
- 2. Replace damaged girders and joists with new in proper way, match the size, and the quality of the wood with existing.
- 3. After replacement of the new joists and girders and proper consolidation, remove supports from the repair area.

4260 FEATURE: Interior Finish

UNIT: 0001

CMP/TYPE: Feature General

MOD:

PRIORITY: Serious

MATL/TYPE: Paint-Latex

1638.000 UM: SF DEF QTY: HIST RATE: H COND: N/A

SOURCE: Means

FEA LOC: Interior Finish

786 197

983

INSPECTED BY: Ali A. Miri

CODE VIOLATIONS:

INSP DATE: 07/18/1997

#### **DEFICIENCY:**

- 1. Dirty and damaged paint on the walls, doors, window, stair and stair railing in the beasement lobby area and the bathroom.
- 2. Bathroom walls in the bedroom on the 2nd floor do not have paint due to the wall and ceiling repair.
- 3. Damaged paint in the ceiling of the 2nd floor corridor.
- 4. Damaged paint on the wall in the classroom lobby under the north window.
- 5. Damaged paint on the ceiling of the exhibits archeology room above the south windows due to penetration of the rainwater from the roof.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

- 1. Provide a paint analysis to find the original color of the walls, doors, window, stairs, and stair railing. Due to the lack of paint analysis for the main house, it would be appropriate to have paint analysis for the entire interior part of the house. This includes finding the original paint on the walls, ceilings, doors, windows, wainscouts, wood panels in the corridors, fireplaces, dormers and stairs.
- Clean all walls, ceilings, doors, window, stairs, and stair railing in the basement lobby and bathroom area and prepare them for painting.
- Clean all damaged surfaces in the classroom loby, exhibit archeology room ceiling, 2nd floor corridor ceiling, and the bathroom in the 2nd floor bedroom.
- 4. Paint all of the spaces and surfaces mentioned in the item 3, match the color of the paint and texture of the walls, and ceiling with original.

4213 FEATURE: Int Walt Trim

UNIT: 0001

CMP/TYPE: Feature General

MOD:

Ħ

PRIORITY: Minor

MATL/TYPE: Wood

11.000 UM: LF DEF QTY:

COND: N/A HIST RATE: H

SOURCE: others

FEA LOC: Wall Trim

117 . 0 11

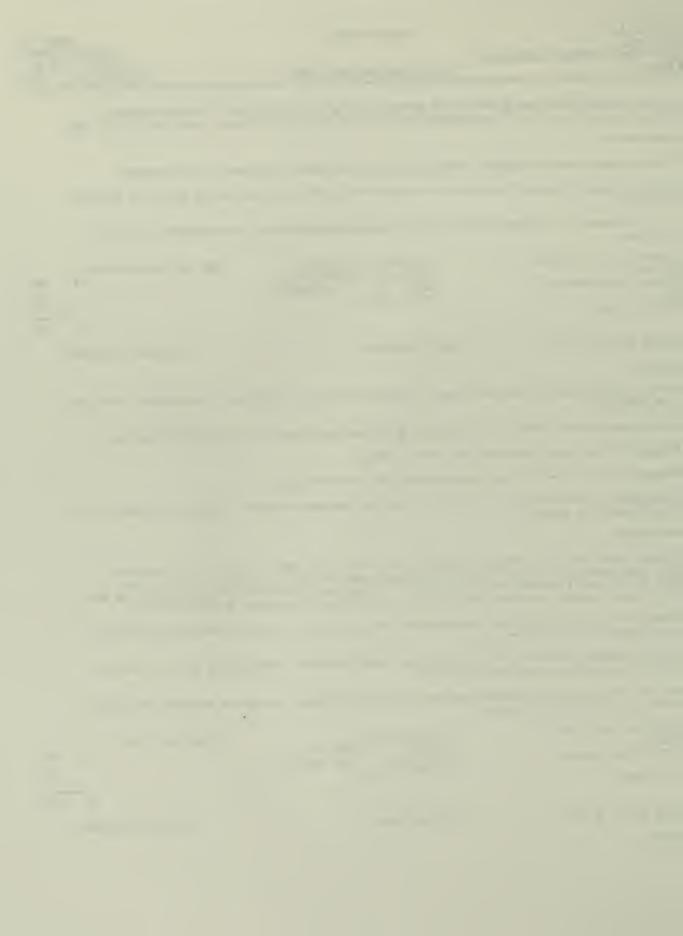
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INSPECTED BY: Ali A. Miri

CODE VIOLATIONS:

INSP DATE: 07/18/1997

DEFICIENCY:



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Charles Pinckney

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WORK RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT

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Damaged wood corner trim in the south bedroom on the 2nd floor.

RECOMMENDATION:

Provide corner wood trim and install in the corner of the wall and ceiling in the bedroom on the 2nd floor, match the size and shape of the wood trim with the existing.

4218 FEATURE: Int Fireplace

UNIT: 0001

CMP/TYPE: Feature General MOD:

PRIORITY: Minor

MATL/TYPE: Brick

9.000 UM: LF DEF QTY: COND: N/A HIST RATE: H

SOURCE: Others

FEA LOC: Fireplace

59 0 11

70

INSPECTED BY: Ali A. Miri

CODE VIOLATIONS:

INSP DATE: 07/18/1997

DEFICIENCY:

Missing wood trim around the fireplace in the exhibit archeology room.

RECOMMENDATION:

Provide wood trim and install in area of the fireplace that is missing. Match, the size, shape, color, and quality of the trim with the original ( see photo of the fireplace).

> NET SUBTOTAL CRITICAL: \$ 2020 NET SUBTOTAL SERIOUS: \$ 5081 NET SUBTOTAL MINOR: \$ 198 NET SUBTOTAL UNKNOWN: \$ 0

NET GRAND TOTAL ASSET: \$

-- INSPECTION TEAM INFORMATION -----

INSPECTED BY: Firm Name: National Park ServiceSESO

Address: Atlanta Federal Center

1924 Building

City: Atlanta

Contr #:

State: GA ZIP: 30303-

Name: Ali A. Miri

Title: Historical Architect

Area Insp: Historic Preservation/ Architecture

Insp Proc:



Page 1 ATLANTIC COAST 08/12/97 15:34:01

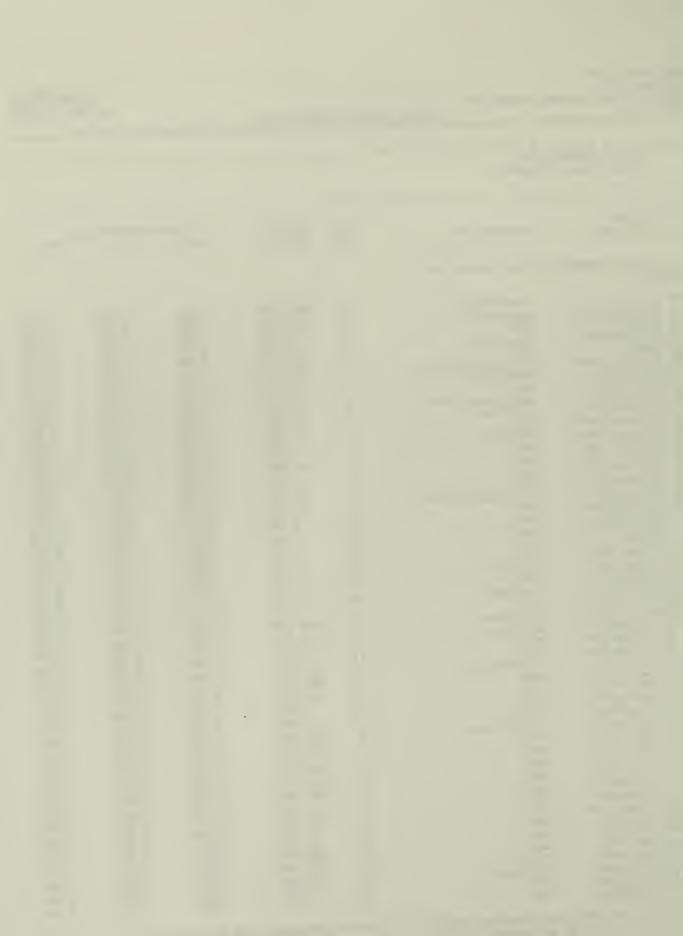
#### FEATURE INVENTORY SUMMARY REPORT \*

-- REPORT PARAMETERS -----DISTRICT ORGCODE: 5440 FILTERS: Park ID = "CHPI"

-- FEATURE SUMMARY -----

MM	FEATURE		MEAS	TOTAL	CONDI	ES	
CODE	SHORT NAME	MATERIAL/TYPE	UNIT	QUANTITY	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
			••••	•••••			
5440	- CHARLES PINCKNEY	NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE					
Build	_						
				(077 000)			
4110	Ext Wall Surf	Wood-Clapboard	SF	4933.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4111	Ext Wall Struct	Wood-Frame Wood	SF LF	4933.000* 112.000*	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000
4113 4115	Ext Wall Trim Ext Column/Post	Unspecified	EA	10.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4116	Cornice	Wood	LF	303.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4120	Ext Clg Surface	Wood-Tongue & Groove	SF	588.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4121	Ext Clg Struct	Wood-Frame	SF	588.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4123	Ext Clg Trim	Wood	LF	74.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4130	Ext Floor Surf	Wood-Tongue & Groove	SF	623.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4131	Ext Floor Struc	Wood-Frame	SF	623.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4140	Ext Window Unit	Wood	EA	45.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4141	Ex Window Frame	Wood-Frame	EA	43.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4142	Ext Window Sash	Wood	EA	40.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4143	Ext Window Trim	Wood	LF	618.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4144	Ext Window Hard	Metal	EA	40.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4145	Ext Window Sill	Wood	EA	43.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4147	Ex Wdw Shut/Bli	Wood-Tongue & Groove	EA	34.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4148	Ext Wdw Lintel	Wood	EA	43.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4150	Ext Door Unit	Wood	EA	5.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4151	Ext Door Frame	Wood	EA	5.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4152	Ext Door	Wood	EA	5.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4153	Ext Door Trim	Wood	LF	74.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4154	Ext Door Hard	Metal-Other	EA	30.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4155	Ext Door Sill	Wood	EA	5.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4156	Ext Dr Strm/Scr	Wood-Other	EA	4.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4158	Ext Door Lintel	Wood	EA	5.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4160	Exterior Finish	Paint-Other	SF	6949.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4170	Ex Str/Rmp Surf	Sandstone	LF	35.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4171	Ex Str/Rmp Stru	Brick	EA	65.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4173	Ex Str/Rmp Rail	Brick	LF	18.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4210	Int Wall Surf	Plaster/Stucco	SF	8342.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4211 4213	Int Wall Struc	Wood	SF	2013.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4215	Int Wall Trim	Wood	LF	1206.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4218	Int Column/Post	Wood	EA	1.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4218	Int Fireplace	Brick	EA	7.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4221	Int Clg Surface Int Clg Struct	Plaster/Stucco	SF	3460.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4223		Wood	SF	2208.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4230	Int Clg Trim Int Flr Surface	Wood	LF	251.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4231		Wood	SF	3661.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4232	Int Flr Struct Int Flr Decking	Wood	SF	4022.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4233	In Rail/Balustr	Wood	SF	2314.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4243	Int Window Trim	Wood Wood	LF	47.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4250	Int Door Unit	Wood	LF	550.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4251	Int Door Frame	Wood	EA	25.000* 25.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4253	Int Door Trim	Wood	EA LF		0.000	0.000	0.000
4254	Int Door Hard	Metal		820.000* 93.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4260	Interior Finish	Paint-Latex	EA SF	11078.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000
4270	In Str/Rmp Surf	Wood	EA	2.000*	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
4271	In Str/Rmp Stru	Wood	EA	2.000*	0.000		
	7		EA	2.000-	0.000	0.000	0.000

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> after Total Inventory indicates that Condition Assessments have not been entered for all occurrences of the specified feature.



Page 2 ATLANTIC COAST 08/12/97 15:34:01

Park General FEATURE INVENTORY SUMMARY REPORT

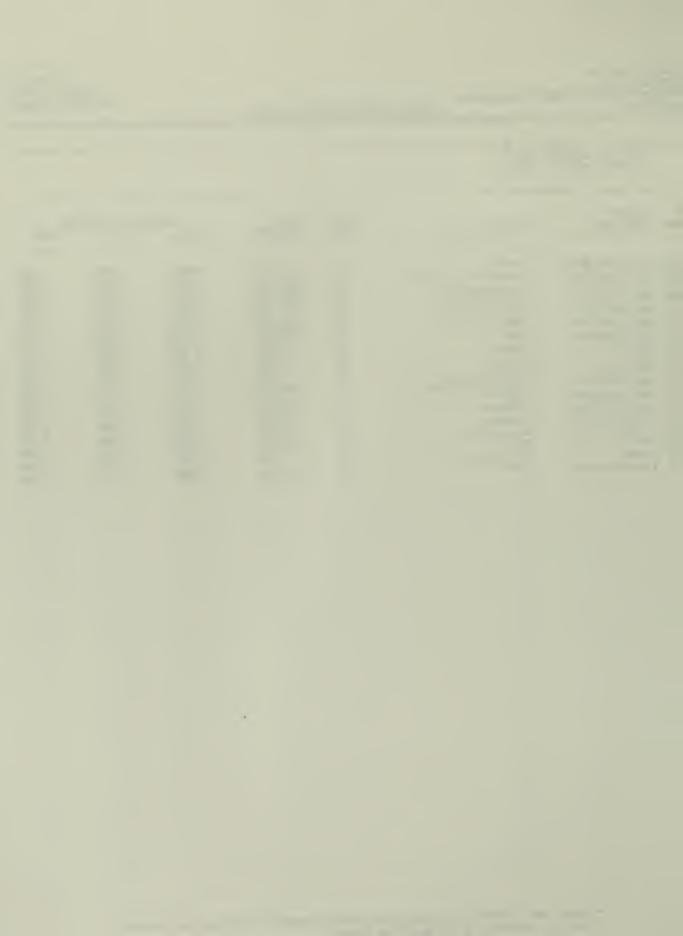
-- REPORT PARAMETERS -----

DISTRICT ORGCODE: 5440
FILTERS: Park ID = "CHPI"

-- FEATURE SUMMARY -----

MM FEATURE			MEAS	TOTAL	CONDITION QUANTITIES					
CODE	SHORT NAME	MATERIAL/TYPE	UNIT	QUANTITY	GOOD	FAIR	POOR			
••••		•••••	••••			•••••				
4273	In Str/Rmp Rail	Wood	LF	47.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000			
4281	Wall Insulation	Loosefill Insulation	SF	4933.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000			
4283	Flr Insulation	Batt Insulation	SF	3562.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000			
4284	Roof Insulation	Insulation-Other	SF	4361.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000			
4310	Roof Surface	Asphalt-Shingle	SQ	44.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000			
4311	Roof Structure	Wood	SF	4361.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000			
4312	Roof Sheathing	Wood	SF	4361.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000			
4322	Roof Vent	Other	EA	3.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000			
4330	Chimney	Brick	EA	4.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000			
4333	Chimney Cap	Copper	EA	4.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000			
4340	Roof Flashing	Lead Coated Copper	LF	68.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000			
4351	Gutter/Downspou	Copper	LF	390.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000			
4410	Found Wall Surf	Concrete	SF	715.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000			
4411	Found Wall Stru	Concrete	SF	613.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000			
4413	Foundation Vent	Unspecified	EA	27.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000			
4420	Pier	Brick	EA	46.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000			
4514	Range	Not Applicable	EA	1.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000			
4522	Kitchen Cabinet	Wood	EA	24.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000			

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> after Total Inventory indicates that Condition Assessments have not been entered for all occurrences of the specified feature.



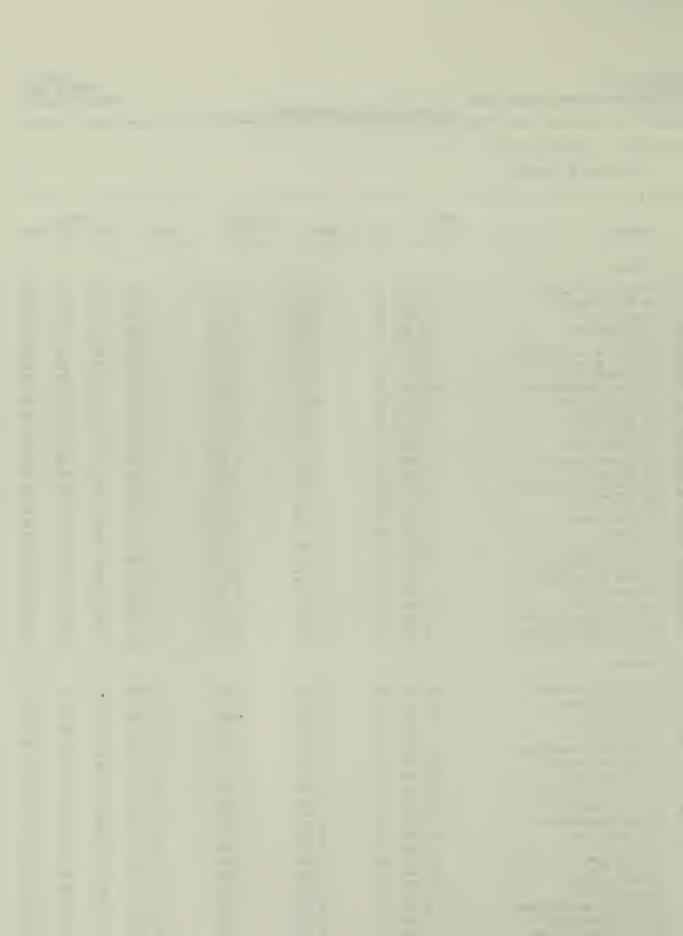
FEATURE CONDITION SUMMARY REPORT \*

Page 1 ATLANTIC COAST 08/12/97 15:29:43

-- R E P O R T P A R A M E T E R S -----

FILTERS: Park ID = "CHPI"

MM		TOTAL			QUANTITY		F		
CODE	FEATURE	QTY	UM	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	G000	FAIR	POOR
					•••••	•••••			
4100	EXTERIOR								
4100	EXTERIOR								
4110	Ext Wall Surface/Cover	4933.000	SF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4111	Ext Wall Structure	4933.000	SF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4113	Ext Wall Trim	112.000	LF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4115	Ext Column/Post	10.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4116 4120	Cornice Ext Ceiling Surface/Cover	303.000 588.000	LF SF	0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000	0% 0%	0% 0%	0% 0%
4121	Ext Ceiling Structure	588.000	SF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4123	Ext Ceiling Trim	74.000	LF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4130	Ext Floor Surface/Cover	623.000	SF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4131	Ext Floor Structure	623.000	SF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4140	Ext Window Unit	45.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4141	Ext Window Frame	43.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4142	Ext Window Sash	40.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4143	Ext Window Trim	618.000	LF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4144 4145	Ext Window Hardware Ext Window Sill	40.000 43.000	EA EA	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000	0% 0%	0% 0%	0%
4147	Ext Window Shutter/Blind	34.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0% 0%
4148	Ext Window Lintel	43.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4150	Ext Door Unit	5.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4151	Ext Door Frame	5.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4152	Ext Door	5.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4153	Ext Door Trim	74.000	LF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4154	Ext Door Hardware	30.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4155	Ext Door Sill/Threshold	5.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4156 4158	Ext Door Storm/Screen	4.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4160	Ext Door Lintel Exterior Finish	5.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4170	Ext Stair/Ramp Surf/Cover	6949.000 35.000	SF LF	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000	0%	0% 0%	0% 0%
4171	Ext Stair/Ramp Structure	65.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0% 0%	0%	0%
4173	Ext Stair/Ramp Railing	18.000	LF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
/ 222			-	0.000	0.000	,.	~		0.2
4200	INTERIOR								
4210	Int Wall Surface/Cover	8342.000	SF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4211	Int Wall Structure	2013.000	SF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4213	Int Wall Trim	1206.000	LF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4215 4218	Int Column/Post	1.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4220	Int Fireplace Int Ceiling Surface/Cover	7.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4221	Int Ceiling Structure	3460.000	SF SF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4223	Int Ceiling Trim	2208.000 251.000		0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4230	Int Floor Surface/Cover	3661.000	SF	0.000 0.000	0.000	0.000 0.000	0% 0%	0% 0%	0% 0%
4231	Int Floor Structure	4022.000	SF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4232	Int Floor Decking	2314.000	SF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4233	Int Railing/Balustrade	47.000	LF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4243	Int Window Trim	550.000	LF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4250	Int Door Unit	25.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4251	Int Door Frame	25.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4253 4254	Int Door Trim	820.000	LF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4260	Int Door Hardware Interior Finish	93.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4270	Int Stair/Ramp Surf/Cover	11078.000	SF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4271	Int Stair/Ramp Struct	2.000 2.000	EA EA	0.000 0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4273	Int Stair/Ramp Railing	47.000	LF	0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000	0% 0%	0% 0%	0% 0%
	,	71.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	UA	UA	UA



Page 2 ATLANTIC COAST 08/12/97 15:29:43

### Park General FEATURE CONDITION SUMMARY REPORT

-- R E P O R T P A R A M E T E R S -----

-- INSPECTION SUMMARY ------

FILTERS: Park ID = "CHPI"

• '									
MM		TOTAL			QUANTITY		P	ERCENT	
CODE	FEATURE	QTY	UM	G000	FAIR	POOR	G000	FAIR	POOR
4281	Wall Insulation	4933.000	SF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4283	Floor Insulation	3562.000	SF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4284	Roof Insulation	4361.000	SF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4300	ROOF								
4310	Roof Surface/Cover	44.000	sq	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4311	Roof Structure	4361,000	SF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4312	Roof Sheathing	4361.000	SF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4322	Roof Vent	3.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4330	Chimney	4.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4333	Chimney Cap	4.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4340	Roof Flashing	68,000	LF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4351	Gutter/Downspout	390.000	LF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4400	FOUNDATION								
4410	Foundation Wall Surf/Cov	715.000	SF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4411	Foundation Wall Struct	613.000	SF	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4413	Foundation Vent	27,000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4420	Pier	46.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4500	FURNISHINGS								
4514	Range	1.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%
4522	Kitchen Cabinet	24.000	EA	0.000	0.000	0.000	0%	0%	0%



ICAP Version 2.0 SOUTHEAST AREA CHARLES PINCKNEY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE Page 1
ATLANTIC COAST
08/12/97 15:31:10
MAJOR ASSESSMENT ASSET DEFICIENCY

13368 \$

8089 \$

5081 \$

198

-- R E P O R T P A R A M E T E R S -----DISTRICT ORGCODE: 5440

ASSET TYPE: Building
FILTER: Park ID = "CHPI"

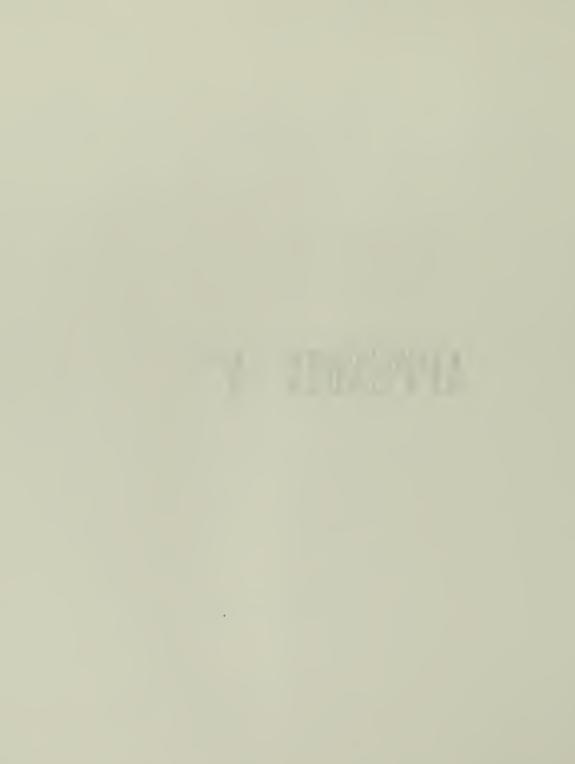
, it it is													
ASSET DE	FICIENCIES-								DEE161				
ICAP ID NO ASSET NAME				HGMT	TOTAL AMOUNT		CRITICAL		IENCY PRIORI SERIOUS		MINOR		
											•••••		
5440 - CHARLES PI	NCKNEY NATIONAL HISTOR	IC SITE											
BUILDING													
5440-H-1 -BU	Charles Pinckney				В	\$	13368	\$	8089	\$	5081	\$	198
						===:		==:	======	===	=====	===	
		SUBTOTAL	MANAGEMENT	CATEGOR	RY A:	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	s	0
		SUBTOTAL	MANAGEMENT	CATEGOR	RY B:	\$	13368	\$	8089	\$	5081	\$	198
		SUBTOTAL	MANAGEMENT	CATEGOR	RY C:	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
		SUBTOTAL	MANAGEMENT	CATEGOR	RY D:	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
		SUBTOTAL	MANAGEMENT	CATEGOR	?:	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
		BUILI	DING	тс	TAL:	s	13368	\$	8089	\$	5081	\$	198
						===:		===	=====		=====	===	
СН	PI-5440-CHARLES PINCKN	EY NATION	AL HISTORIC	SITE TO	TAL:	\$	13368	\$	8089	\$	5081	\$	198

GRAND TOTAL: \$

<sup>\* --</sup> Indicates asset contains Major Assessments without an assigned priority



# APPENDIX "A"



## LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS) SINGLE ENTRY REPORT

-Identification— Structure Number: H-1 IDLCS: 90151 Structure Name 1: Snee Farm Main House Structure Name 2: Structure Name 3: Name: CHARLES PICKNEY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE Park Alpha Code: CHPI County: CHARLESTON State: SC ORGCODE: 5440 Regional Office: SOUTHEAST Subunit ORGCODE: Name: County: CHARLESTON State: SC Alpha Code: Number of UTM's: Zone/Easting/Northing -Significance-NR Status: ENTERED - UNDOCUMENTED Date: 09/08/88 Significance: STATE NHL: YES Date: 11/07/73 Significance House has state significance under NR Crit. C as example of a 19th c. coastal cottage. Site has national significance as an archeological resource under NR Crit. B and D for association with Charles Pinckney III, a drafter of the U.S. Constitution. -Historical Information-Period of Construction: HISTORIC Date: 1820-1828 (BU) Designer: Date: 1936-(AL) Designer: Beers & Farley Date: 1991-1992 (RH) Designer: NPS Date: ) Designer: -Functions, Uses, Materials, Impacts, and Condition-Historic Functions Current Uses SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING VISITOR CONTACT (VISTOR CNTR) ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE (HDQS) INTERPRETATION FACILITY -Buildings-----Materials-----Structures-Foundation: BRICK Sub-structure: Framing: WOOD Walls: WEATHERBOARD Roof: ASBESTOS Super-structure: Other: Volume: 2,001 - 20,000 CUBIC FT Description A 38' x 36', 1-1/2-story, 5-bay, side-gabled main block with 2 later wings at rear. Main block has Georgian plan, 2 interior chimneys, engaged, full-facade front porch, and later rear porch between the wings. Much original inter. woodwork is intact. Impact Level: LOW Impact Types: PARK OPERATIONS VISITATION Condition: GOOD INAPPROPRIATE PRES./REST.



## LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES (LCS) SINGLE ENTRY REPORT Continued

Park Structure Name not yet Number IDLCS CHPI Snee Farm Main House H-190151 —Management Information— Federal Owner: NPS Legal Interest: FEE Exp. Date: Local Owner: Life: Management Category: SHOULD BE PRES. & MAINT Management Date: 00/00/93 Management Agreement: NONE Agrmt. Exp. Date: Proposed Ultimate Treat: NO TREATMENT Doc: NONE Date: Approved Ultimate Treat: Doc: Date: Treatment Responsibilities Treatment Costs Interim Treatment: NPS Interim: Ultimate Treatment: NPS Ultimate: Routine Maintenance: NPS Level of Estimate: \$0 \$0 Interim: Date: Ultimate: Date: Cvclic Maintenance: NPS Estimator: Approved Ultimate Treatment Completed: NO Management Text The park's proposed GMP calls for rehabilitation of the main house for the provision of visitor services and the location of a contact station. -Major Bibliographical References-Nat. Reg.: 73001702 CSI: CHPI00001.01 Nat. Cat: NO HABS: SC-87 BRIDGES: HAER: DAMS: OTRS: CLI CRBIB Other HRS 1. HS ASSESS 2. HSR 3. 1. HABS, 1940 <u>3</u>. 3. 4. CLR 4. 4. 5. Documentation Level: GOOD Date Entered/Updated: 08/26/93 Logger: LCS

Date of Report: 08/22/96

page 2 of 2



Context B: The Lowcountry Coastal Cottage and Snee Farm, circa 1828-1944

During the first third of the nineteenth century, the Coastal Cottage became the favored house type among the elite lowcountry planters of South Carolina. Unlike the impressive brick piles constructed a century earlier, such as Fenwick Hall and Drayton Hall, Coastal Cottages are smaller frame structures. The main house at Snee Farm is a typical Coastal Cottage. Constructed circa 1828, the one-and-one-half-story main house is rectangular-shaped with a side-gable roof, full-width front porch, and brick pier foundation. The interior features elaborate molding, paneling, and other decorative details.

Coastal Cottages were constructed throughout the South Carolina lowcountry, from Port Royal Sound to the Pee Dee River. Retreat, built circa 1754 in Beaufort County, is among the earliest known examples. Master builders and joiners, who worked from pattern books, constructed most Coastal Cottages during the first three decades of the nineteenth century. Although the planter may have participated in the design, few professionally trained architects have been connected with these houses. So

Architectural elements common to Coastal Cottages include the rectangular shape, side-gable roof, full-width front porch, brick pier foundation, and Georgian plan. Facades are comprised of three or five bays with a central entrance. Additionally, these

<sup>47</sup>William P. Baldwin, Jr., Plantations of the Low Country (Greensboro, NC: Legacy Publications, 1985), 33-39, 45-46.

<sup>44</sup>Baldwin, Jr., 45-46.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup>Historic Resources of the Lowcountry (Yemassee, SC: Lowcountry Council of Governments, 1979), 63.

<sup>50</sup>Baldwin, Jr., 10.



planters' houses were often clad in weatherboard and included interior chimneys placed along the ridgeline. 51

Floor plans for the Coastal Cottages were based on the Georgian plan, which appeared in America in the early eighteenth century. The typical Coastal Cottage consisted of four heated rooms and a central passage. Coastal Cottages, such as the Perry-Smoak House constructed in Colleton County circa 1814, featured two central entrances that open directly on to the parlor and dining room, eliminating the central passage. The Grove, built in Charleston County circa 1828, fuses a traditional Georgian plan with two elliptical-shaped front rooms. Unusual room shapes, particularly shapes based on the circle or ellipse, were fashionable during the Federal period, 1789 to circa 1830. The second floor of most Coastal Cottages, typically a half story, contained bedrooms.

Decorative details reflect the neoclassical style of design that was popular at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Elliptical fanlights or transoms and side lights often framed entrances. Interiors were finished with elaborate woodwork such as keyed arches dividing the entrance hall and stair hall. Paneled wainscoting and finely molded window and door surrounds decorated public rooms. Walls and ceilings were accented with crown and cornice moldings and plaster medallions. Fireplaces were the focal points of the public rooms and feature some of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>51</sup>See Historic Resources of the Lowcountry, 63, 95-97, 114; Baldwin, Jr., 45-46, 62-63, 99, 114.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>52</sup>Historic Resources of the Lowcountry, 96.

Samuel Guillard Stoney, Plantations of the Lowcountry (Charleston: Carolina Art Association, 1938), 80, 223; Baldwin, Jr., 113-14.



most costly ornamentation associated with Coastal Cottages. Dean Hall, built in Berkeley County in 1827, features complex cornice moldings, ceilings medallions, and a stone mantelpiece with slender columns and decorative a panel frieze. St

planters resided at their plantation houses during the spring and fall, avoiding the summer fever season and participating in the winter social season in Charleston. There, the lowcountry elite maintained their principal residences. These larger and more sumptuously decorated houses served as backdrops for much of the season's entertaining. \*\*

The fashionably decorated public rooms common to Coastal Cottages, however, indicates that these houses were also designed to receive guests and formally entertain. The lack of inns in coastal South Carolina and the tradition of hospitality extended to travelers also suggests that these houses served to accommodate visitors. Snee Farm, located in close proximity to Charleston, is likely to have hosted numerous visitors.

The planter's house was one component of a large agricultural complex that sometimes featured scores of structures.

Outbuildings such as kitchens, smokehouses, dairies, privies, and slave quarters served the needs of everyday plantation life.

Many specialized structures were devoted entirely to the cultivation of rice and indigo, which had become the predominant crops in the South Carolina lowcountry by the mid-eighteenth

See Historic Resources of the Lowcountry, 63, 95-97, 114; Baldwin, Jr., 45-46, 62-63, 99, 114.

<sup>55</sup>Baldwin, Jr., 62-63.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>56</sup>Roger G. Kennedy, Architecture, Men, Women and Money in the New World, 1600-1860 (New York: Random House, 1985), 45-46; Rogers, 82.



century. These outbuildings included indigo processing structures, rice barns, rice mills, and winnowing houses. 57

The placement of outbuildings varied considerably among southern plantations. Secondary structures, especially slave quarters, were placed subordinate to the main house and often arranged in geometric configurations. Linear ensembles, structures organized along an avenue, and nodal ensembles, large clusters of buildings, were among the most common arrangements. St

### Historic Resources of Snee Farm

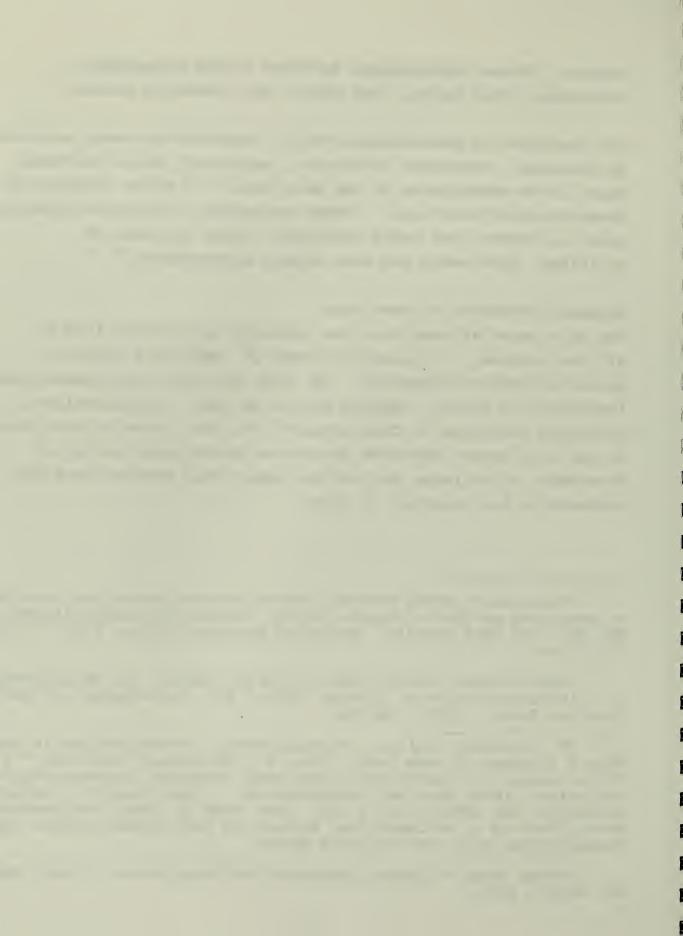
The main house at Snee Farm was probably built circa 1828 by William Mathews, a lowcountry planter. Mathews's ventures proved extremely successful. By 1848, he owned five plantations including 352 slaves, various tracts of land, and maintained a principal residence in Charleston. The main house at Snee Farm is the only extant resource that dates to Mathews' period of ownership, which began in 1828 and ended when Mathews left the property to his daughter in 1848.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>57</sup>"Charles Pinckney National Historic Site: Historical Overview of Snee Farm and Christ Church Parish," Unpublished Draft (Atlanta, GA: National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, 1993), 9-10, 12, 23-26.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>58</sup>John Michael Vlach, Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1993), 183-94.

Farm, "Friends of Snee Farm, 1991, 7; "Historical Overview," 30. Style, method of construction, and other physical evidence support the circa 1828 date of construction. Additionally, Mathews purchased the estate for \$1,230 less than it cost the previous owner, Francis G. Deliesseline, suggesting that Mathews rather than Deliesseline built the existing house.

<sup>60</sup>mSnee Farm, M Historic American Building Survey, 1990, HABS No. SC-87, 9-10.



The previous owner of Snee Farm, Prancis G. Deliesseline, purchased the property from the trustees of Charles Pinckney in 1817 and had the estate surveyed the following year. The plat indicates rice fields and ditches, farm roads, and a cruciform—shaped formal garden located north of what may be a house. Many of these same features are present in an 1841 Mathews survey. A long drive running north to south joins a house, located at the north end of the property, with a public road to the south, presently U.S. Route 17. A row of slave quarters is organized along an avenue perpendicular to the main drive. Several other structures and possibly a garden are located in the vicinity of the main house, the only nineteenth—century structure that remains at the Site (see Context A for archeological investigations at Snee Farm). Many of the survey of the farm of the survey of the survey of the main house, the only nineteenth—century structure that remains at the Site (see Context A for archeological investigations at Snee Farm).

Like many Coastal Cottages in the region, the main house at Snee Farm is a one-and-one-half-story, five-bay structure with a Georgian plan (figure ). The side-gable roof features two interior chimneys along the ridgeline and an engaged full-width porch across the south facade. The house is raised on brick piers and constructed with heavy timbers. It is clad with beveled wood siding.

The floor plan of the main block features four rooms off a center stair hall. The stair is set along the east wall at the north

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>61</sup>South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina, Plat No. 6017, 1841.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>62</sup>South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina, Plat No. 6151, 1841.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>63</sup>See HABS No. SC-87 for complete building description and measured drawings.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup>The Site, which was originally entered from the south, is currently oriented to the north. The south elevation of the main house was designed as the main front and will herein be described as the front of the house.



end of the hall. The front parlors, the southeast and southwest rooms, have doorways that open onto the hall opposite each other and fireplaces in the center of the north wall. The smaller, rear northeast and northwest rooms also open onto the hall and are heated with fireplaces. The second-floor plan follows the layout of the first floor with a center hall illuminated by dormers. Each of the four rooms is lit by a dormer and a gable-end window. Only the southeast and southwest rooms feature fireplaces. The northwest room has been converted to a bathroom.

First-story windows of the main block are nine-over-nine double-hung sashes with molded surrounds and wood shutters. The three gable-roof dormers on the north and south elevations feature six-over-six double-hung sashes with plain surrounds and molded pediments. The main entrance consists of a six-panel wood door, a four-light transom, and molded surround. The corresponding door on the north side is similar but narrower with a three-light transom.

Interior woodwork dates to the construction of the house and remains largely intact. Each room includes unpainted wainscoting. In addition, first-floor rooms are finished with chair rails and cornice moldings. A keyed arch bisects the stair hall and features molded pilasters and a reeded underside. The mantelpieces in the southeast and southwest parlors are the most elaborate of the six mantelpieces in the main block. These appear to be hand-carved and feature pilasters, center panel friezes, and endblocks.

Currently, the Site reflects several periods of twentieth-century ownership. In 1936, after a succession of owners, Thomas Ewing purchased Snee Farm. The property contained numerous outbuildings and most of the original 715-acre tract, which Ewing continued to cultivate. That same year, Ewing enlarged the main



house and erected a frame cottage to serve as a library. Later residents built a large barn at the north end of the Site between 1944 and 1945. In addition to the cottage and barn, a corn crib, probably built between 1900 and 1936, is located just south of the barn. These structures represent a continuity in the land-use patterns at Snee Farm. Several outbuildings are currently located in the vicinity of the main house, an arrangement similar to the nineteenth-century configuration of Snee Farm. The 1841 plat of Snee Farm indicates land in cultivation and clusters of outbuildings near the main house. Although agriculture is no longer practiced at Snee Farm, the group of outbuildings at the Site provides an important link with the landscape of a nineteenth-century lowcountry rice plantation.

The architectural firm Beers and Farley designed the additions to the main house, which were built between 1936 and 1941. The additions are in the form of gable-front dependencies joined to a porch on the north side of the house by small hyphens. The northwest wing contains the kitchen, pantry, and laundry room. The northeast wing includes a bedroom, dressing room, and two bathrooms. The entire arrangement is symmetrical, and construction materials match those of the main block.

Thomas Ewing also built a library, now referred to as the caretaker's cottage, located northwest of the house along the entrance drive from Long Point Road. The cottage, also designed by Beers and Farley, is a small, one-story frame building with two chimneys, and a screened front porch. Thomas Stone, Thomas Ewing's son-in-law, received the property in 1943 and erected the

<sup>65</sup>Oscar D. Hamlin, interview by Michael Allen, Ann Childress, and Don Pendot, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, September 25, 1993.

<sup>66</sup>Plat No. 6151.



barn. Located west of the caretaker's cottage, the barn is a large, center-aisle, seven-bay frame structure with a cross-gable roof and cupola. The corn crib, located south of the barn, was probably built during the Thomas J. Hamlin period of ownership, 1900-1936. It is a frame structure with vented side walls and board-and-batten-gable ends. of

### significance

The main house at Snee Farm is significant at the state level under Criterion C as a representative example of a lowcountry Coastal Cottage. South Carolina's gentry built Coastal Cottages on plantations throughout the lowcountry in the first decades of the nineteenth century. Architectural features found at the main house at Snee Farm such as the side-gable roof, full-width front porch, Georgian plan, and neoclassical ornamentation, are characteristic of Coastal Cottages throughout the region.

The caretaker's cottage, barn, and corn crib contribute to the significance of the Site, representing a continuity of land-use patterns at Snee Farm. Currently, several outbuildings are currently located in the vicinity of the main house, an arrangement similar to the nineteenth-century configuration of Snee Farm. Although agriculture is no longer practiced at Snee Farm, the group of outbuildings at the Site establishes an important link with the landscape of a nineteenth-century lowcountry rice plantation. Additionally, the outbuildings provide an appropriate setting for the lowcountry Coastal Cottage at Snee Farm.

### Integrity of Historic Resources

The main house at Snee Farm retains most elements of historic integrity. Location, materials, and workmanship have not been altered since the house was completed circa 1828, and the

<sup>67</sup> Historical Overview, \* 40-41; HABS No. SC-87, 20.



building invokes feelings and associations appropriate to a nineteenth-century Coastal Cottage. The setting is partially rural with only remnants of an agricultural landscape intact. A subdivision of houses recently constructed south of the Site is the most significant disruption of the historic scene. The design, which was altered with the addition of two rear wings, retains the distinctive qualities that define a lowcountry Coastal Cottage. The additions are set back from the south facade, minimizing their visual impact on the front and sides of the house.

The caretaker's cottage, barn, and corn crib retain most elements of historic integrity. Location and setting have not been altered since the structures were completed. Materials, design, and workmanship are largely intact, although the barn is undergoing an interior rehabilitation and the caretaker's cottage has suffered from both vandalism and neglect. The three structures invoke feelings and associations appropriate for a 1930s and 1940s estate and provide an appropriate setting for the main house.



# APPENDIX "B"



Plene Cole

## APR 14 1992

H30(424)

### Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Cultural Resources

From: Chief, Preservation Assistance Division

Subject: Snee Farm; Trip Report.

On April 8, I visited Snee Farm to assess the integrity of the structure as an early 19th century vernacular plantation house. While at the site I met with the superintendent, John Tucker and Bennie Keel. As a basis for this assessment, I used the report prepared by the architectural historians for the Friends of Snee Farm.

The house at Snee Farm has a surprisingly high degree of integrity considering its use and the additions that have been added to it in this century. Two questions in specific were raised in the architectural historians' report; (1) regarding the dating of the exterior clapboarding and (2) the date of the window sash. I previously had taken x-rays of individual elements of both these items during a visit in June 1990. These x-rays revealed the type of nails used to fasten the clapboards on the front porch and the construction, including later hardware additions, of the window sash. The type of nail fastening the clapboards in the x-ray is consistent with the nails used elsewhere in the house, machine-cut and headed with a round point, dating to an 1820-1835 period. Visually, judging by the machine-made head seen on the surface of the clapboards on the 19th century portion of the building (the paint has been removed making this visually easier) and from paint samples removed by the NACRC/BCB, most of these boards are original. Those on the front porch are in excellent condition as are most of the others. Clapboards of the same dimension and appearance as the originals were incorporated into the wings when they were built in 1936. However, these boards are fastened with a finish-type cut nail that has little head exposed. On the right or west side of the back porch, on the original portion of the house, there are clapboards held with this modern-type of cut nail as well as some boards fastened with wire nails. This occurs in an area of the wall where originally there was a door opening. This opening was relocated and a window installed at the time the wings were constructed, which accounts for the use of the modern cut nails.

Most of the first floor window sash are original judging from the style of the muntin profile and from their construction. The profile is a style found from the beginning of the 19th century until about 1840. The construction is typical of this period, with morticed muntins and pegged



corners. An x-ray taken through one of these windows shows that the present sash hardware has been added and the peg in the corner is clearly visible. On the second floor, with the exception of the window over the stair which has sash matching those on the first floor, the lower sash have raised corner braces that are unusual for sash found in ca. 1830. However, in both profile style and in construction these sash are similar to those found on the first floor and could be original to the house; paint analysis could tell more.

Most alterations to the building seem to have occurred this century, 1936 and after. A pre-1936 photograph shows the house without the wings, with shutters on the first and second floor windows (those on the second floor are louvered and may have been added later in the 19th century) and having a small lean-to at the northwest corner where the previously mentioned relocated doorway is found. Presumably the doorway gave access to a detached kitchen (the lean-to appears too small to served as a kitchen). The lean-to was removed when the present kitchen wing was added in 1936. At this time all the doors on the second floor were installed presumably replacing thinner batten doors. Judging from a nail removed from the header of the northwest hallway opening, the second floor door openings are original, as are the vertical board partitions which have had plaster added to the room sides this century (wire nails and expanded metal lath are used as seen in the x-rays). As noted in the architectural historians' report (page 21-22) the rail of the stair to the second floor has evidence of having engaged the facia of the stair opening at the second floor level. It is now approximately 3 inches away from the facia, making the stair narrower. The rail at the second floor along the stair opening is not original and was added with wire nails prior to the removal of the hallway paint as evidenced by the paint found below a removed piece of trim fastened with wire nails. Presumably this rail was added in 1936; the paint would have been removed at some time, weeks or years, after this date. There is no evidence of a rail at this location earlier. (It is not clear how the stair rail terminated since the second floor newel does not appear to show evidence of relocation and may not be original.)

On the first floor, based on a wire nail in an x-ray taken in 1990, it appears that there were passages between the northeast and southeast rooms on the outside of the fireplaces were the present closets now are located. Although the hardware has been changed, there is evidence that the swing of the door in the northeast room has been changed. Presumably this same door arrangement existed on the western side and there is evidence in the southwest room, to the left of the fireplace, of a door that has been closed off. In the northwest room there is a china cupboard (ca. 1936) where the door would have been located. As noted by the architectural historians, it is not certain if the mantels in the two northern rooms are original. Paint research should indicate if these elements have been changed as well as indicating other changes that may not have been noted. It is recommended that an HSR be prepared before any further work is done on the building.

While at the property I examined the memorial slab that stands upright, under a tree, to the southeast of the house. The inscription on the slab is to Charles Pinckney II from his son. Although the style of the inscription appears to be similar to that found in the 18th century, or early 19th century, the weathering of the stone does not look that old. Jonathan Poston said that the slab is a copy of the grave marker from the cemetery in Charleston (Christ Church) where C. Pinckney II is buried. The slab was probably placed at Snee Farm by the Ewings who lived there in the 1930's and 40's.



Also, while in Charleston I did stop by the new offices of the Historic Charleston Foundation and met with Jonathan Poston and Connie Wyrick. We discussed some training issues and the possibility of a joint submission to the Cultural Resources Training Initiative for FY 93. On the 9th I visited Middleton Place for the purpose of inspecting a NHL, the Old Rice Mill. This structure is being affected by what I believe is the result of rising sea level. Located on a tidal river, the spill way now becomes flooded twice a day, and even the dam can be flooded during a spring tide. The result of the flooding is the erosion of a foundation corner that has caused the earth fill within to percolate out and the wall to move. I will prepare a letter to the owner, Charles Duell, with some recommendations and an indication of support for a Corps of Engineers grant he is seeking for erosion repair.

cc: R. Bower, WASO
R. Biallas, WASO
P. Hartwig, SERO
R. Coate, SERO
Superintendent, FOSU





# United States Department of the Interior



North Atlantic Region 15 State Street Boston, Massachusetts 02109-3572

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

H30 (NAR-CRC)

Memorandum

Chief, Cultural Resources Management Division To:

Through: Manager, Cultural Resources Management Division .

Supervisor, Building Conservation Branch, CRC:

Architectural Conservator, BCB/CRC From:

Trip Report; Charles Pinckney National Historic Site, Subject:

October 7-8, 1991

On October 7, 1991 I flew to Charleston, SC, to collect paint samples from the exterior of the Charles Pinckney house in nearby Mount Pleasant. The house is about to be stripped in preparation for painting; the samples will provide a paint history of the house up until this date. Robert Botts, Maintenance Worker, met my plane and drove me to the site; we arrived about 11:15 AM.

Rene Cote, Historical Architect, SERO, and Don Gronwaldt, Chief of Maintenance, were at the site when I arrived. The house was built at some point between 1820 and 1830, determined by an examination of the nails. The east and west wings were added in 1936.

The paint was in overall bad condition with much flaking and peeling; biological growth was active on the north and shaded facades. D. Gronwaldt briefly described the South Carolina climate and its affect on paint. The high heat and solar radiation, combined with high humidity, causes paint failure in most situations and failure after a few years is common. Re-painting in the region occurs on a frequent basis. He thought that an early-nineteenth-century house should have a greater amount of paint on it than the Pinckney house has, and considered the possibility that all surfaces had been stripped of paint or had the siding replaced within the last half century. However, there, was no discernable evidence of stripping. In a recent conversation with E. Blaine Cliver, Chief of Preservation Assistance, it was learned that the nails in the south facade siding dated to the 1820-1830 period, indicating orignal siding and most likely, original paint layers.

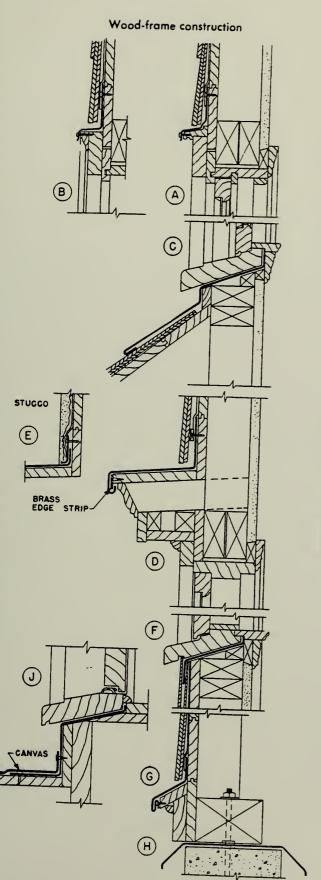


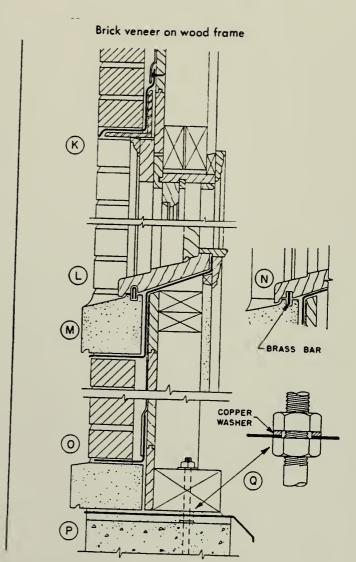
Approved:					nare:	
	Chief,	Cultural	Resources	Management		
Concurred:					Date:	
	ARD,	Planning	Resource	Preservation		
				·		

cc:

J. Tucker, Supt., FOSU R. Cote, Hist. Arch., SERO







- A CASING FLASHING DRIP CAP
- B CASING FLASHING MOLDING
- C DORMER SILL FLASHING
- D WINDOW HEAD CORNICE SHINGLES
- E WINDOW HEAD CORNICE STUCCO
- F CASEMENT WINDOW SILL FLASHING-HIDDEN
- G WATER TABLE FLASHING
- H TERMITE SHIELD ON FOUNDATION WALL
- J DOOR SILL ABOVE CANVAS DECK
- K WINDOW HEAD FLASHING
- L WATER BAR COPPER
- M WINDOW SILL FLASHING
- N ALTERNATE WATER BAR BRASS
- O WATER TABLE FLASHING
- P TERMITE SHIELD
- Q ANCHOR BOLT FLASHING

Flashing for window and sill













